

The Enterprise.

VOL. 9.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1904.

NO. 47.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
9:39 A. M. Daily.	
12:39 P. M. Daily.	
5:03 P. M. Daily.	
5:54 P. M. Daily.	
9:12 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:33 A. M. Daily.	
12:03 P. M. Daily.	
4:05 P. M. Daily.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 6:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	8:00 "
7:30 "	9:00 "
8:30 "	10:00 "
9:30 "	11:00 "
10:30 "	12:00 "
11:30 "	12:12 a. m.

TIME TABLE South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
5:10 "	5:30 "
5:55 "	6:14 "
6:30 "	7:00 "
7:20 "	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:00 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	11:58 "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 18 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m. The last "suburban car," leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

POST OFFICE.

Post-office open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North	A. M.	P. M.
" " South	6:45	12:03

MAIL CLOSURE.

North	A. M.	P. M.
" " South	6:35	12:09
" " South	6:15	8:35
" " South	11:35	

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. E. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
P. M. Henderson	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Millock	Redwood City
ASSASSOR	
J. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Rita M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
W. A. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
A. R. Gilbert	Redwood City

Four Killed in Explosion.

Seoul, Korea.—The explosion which killed four men in the harbor of Chemulpo last week was on the Italian armored cruiser Marco Polo, and not on the cruiser Puglia, as previously reported. Of the sixteen men who were wounded, all are recovering.

Warned Against Politics.

Washington.—Acting Secretary Oliver of the War Department has issued a circular of warning against political assessments and partisan activity of office holders.

WEEK'S NEWS

REVIEWED IN BRIEF ITEMS

Recent Important Occurrences Presented in Kaleidoscopic Array.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS OF THE WORLD

Short, Crisp, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Happenings of the Week in a Form Appreciated By Busy Readers

According to a report from St. Petersburg the Baltic fleet will not be able to sail before November, owing to the discovery of considerable defects in some of the vessels which recently underwent their trial trips.

J. T. Daly was arrested near Iron Mountain, Mont. An examination of Daly's camping outfit disclosed a quantity of counterfeit silver dollars and some crude appliances with which the spurious coins might have been made.

Captain W. E. English, commander in chief of the United States Spanish War Veterans, has appointed his committee. Thomas P. O'Neill colonel of the First California Regiment, is given a place on the committee on rules and regulations.

A World's Fair official bulletin says 259,816 persons have been interested visitors to the San Francisco building in the model city from June 25th to September 5th. Of this number 17,821 have registered their names in the San Francisco guests' book.

Squiers, the American Minister at Havana, Cuba, has complained to the Government that stones were thrown at his automobile while he was driving at night in the country. The Government has ordered the authorities where the stone-throwing occurred to make an investigation.

Two men were killed and a third seriously injured by an accident in the Winter Quarters mines at Scofield, Utah. The men were at work in the mines when, without warning, there was a fall of rock and two men were caught and their lives crushed out. Another was also caught but extricated himself.

Advices from St. John's, Newfoundland, say the mail boat Virginia Lake, from Northern Labrador, reports that the seaboard was swept by a fierce gale two weeks ago. Much damage was done to fishery property along the coast, and five schooners were driven ashore, resulting in the loss of eleven lives.

Fresh proposals have been made by a French agent for the purchase of the battleships Pueyrredon and Belgrade, says a New York dispatch from Buenos Ayres, Argentina. It is said the offer provides that the vessels are to be delivered in France and remain in a French port until after the termination of the war in the Far East.

As a sequel to the attempted robbery of the gold vaults of the Granite Bimetallic Company at Philipsburg, Mont., last Saturday, Frank Noble and Jack Boyd, both well-known men about town, were arrested at Butte. Boyd was formerly watchman at the company's warehouse in Philipsburg and was in charge when \$175,000 was stolen from the vaults three years ago.

The Trades Union Congress held in Leeds, England, adopted a resolution stating "that in the opinion of this congress the time has arrived when a minister of labor should be appointed, with Cabinet rank." A resolution advocating the settlement of industrial disputes by arbitration was introduced, but it was opposed by the miners' delegates on the ground that certain vital principles could not be settled by arbitration, and was defeated.

High winds and rough seas during the past two weeks have damaged shipping at Tahiti. The schooner Monrovia was blown from her position off the island of Neau while her captain was on shore. Fortunately a native passenger was a competent skipper and took charge. He headed the vessel for Tahiti, 250 miles distant, and reached port in safety. The Elmeo, a 250-ton gasoline schooner, has been wrecked in the lagoon at Kauai, Tuamotu islands. No loss of life is reported.

The directors of the Colorado Southern Railway Company last week

CHARACTER

CHANGED BY OPERATION

Skull of an Incurable Boy in Indianapolis Is Reconstructed.

VICIOUSNESS DUE TO BRAIN PRESSURE

Becomes Tractable and Intelligent Under the Surgeons Knife and Will Endeavor to Make Amends For Past Misconduct

Indianapolis, Ind.—The correction of criminal instincts by a surgical operation is the latest feat of the Juvenile Court.

Jesse Beard, 15 years old, who was brought into the Juvenile Court in March by his mother, Mrs. Matilda Beard of 652 Arch street, was charged with being incorrigible. He had been away from home five days and the mother and sister of the boy thought that he should be put in some institution where he could be managed.

Pending an investigation by the court, Mrs. Helen W. Rogers, chief probation officer, and others of the court conceived the idea that a physical defect was responsible for the lad's mental attitude. The mother and sister then remembered a fall received by the boy when three years old. His head had struck on a rock in a stream where he was wading. Dr. Kohlmer's examination showed a concave formation of the skull, where it should have been convex.

An operation was performed by Dr. Kohlmer which involved the removal of three pieces of the skull, on the under side of which he found thick growths pressing against the brain.

The boy was allowed to leave the hospital fourteen days later, as well and strong as ever, but showing remarkable difference in his manner. The old surliness and ungovernable temper were gone and he was perfectly amenable to the wishes of his mother.

The mind of the boy was cleared and he seems extremely bright. It is believed that he will rapidly advance in school and make up for worthless years. He understands what has occurred to him and says he is very thankful to the court and to the doctor. He will enter a special school in connection with the Shortridge High School, maintained for truants and backward students. The boy has not been in school for three years because of his incorrigibility and at the time he was taken out of school he had reached only the second grade—a class of boys eight years old.

Heavy Traffic Into the Yukon.

Victoria, B. C.—News has been received in this city that a great rush of traffic into the Yukon is taking place. In August the tonnage of the White Pass Railway exceeded last year's by 75 to 80 per cent, and steamers from southern ports are still loading to their full capacity.

passed the dividend on the first preferred stock. The following official statement was issued: "Owing to the continued decrease in earnings resulting from conditions in Colorado, the directors of the Colorado and Southern have deemed it wise not to declare a dividend on the first preferred."

All attendance records of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were broken on Labor Day, September 5th, when 297,464 persons passed through the gates. This number, it is stated, exceeded the attendance on Labor Day at the Columbian Exposition, when 198,358 visitors were registered by the turnstiles. Fifteen thousand members of military organizations, the Woodmen, Lumber and other bodies encamped on the fair grounds are not included in the total mentioned.

The wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecelia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whose betrothal was recently announced by the Emperor, will take place in Berlin, where the visiting members of royal families can be entertained better than at the bride's home. The marriage will probably take place early in the new year. The royal palace at Hanover has been undergoing reconstruction for a year and is now being refurbished and redecorated.

FINDS INSECT

INVALUABLE TO FRUIT GROWERS

Destroyers of Codlin Moth Is Discovered After a Hunt of Many Years.

WILL ENRICH APPLE ORCHARDISTS

Ellwood Cooper's Agent Goes to South America on an Important Quest That Will Be of Benefit to the Entire World.

San Francisco.—The most important discovery that has ever been made for the benefit of horticulture is announced. The parasite that destroys the codlin moth has been found in South America by George Compere, says the Call, who is employed jointly by the State of California, through Horticultural Commissioner Cooper, and by West Australia, to find beneficial insects that are born to prey upon those that are injurious.

The genuineness of the discovery is vouched for by the fact that the apple orchards that are the habitat of the newly found parasite bring 95 per cent of their fruit to maturity. In California and in all other portions of the world hitherto the product of the world's apple and pear orchards has not been more than 30 per cent to 35 per cent of the promise at setting.

The discovery of the codlin moth's destroyer, which has been sought in vain for many years, therefore means that the world's output of apples and pears can be made, reliably and regularly, about three times its present size. There will be three good pears and three good apples in all parts of the world where there is now one of each. The apple and the pear are to be found in all parts of the world where the climate is temperate. The codlin moth is also to be found all over the world. The vicious insect causes apples and pears to be wormy and false at heart and to drop prematurely from the trees. It preys on apples and pears with equal and impartial diligence and has been a destroyer of these luscious fruits for centuries. Its reign is drawing to a near end.

Mr. Compere has sailed from West Australia, acting under the direction of Ellwood Cooper, to forward to this city the first colonies of the codlin moth's tiny but invincible foe. Here the colonies will be cultivated. Billions of the parasites may easily be raised here under favoring conditions. From San Francisco the colonies may be forwarded to all parts of the world. California will receive the first benefit naturally. It is said that wherever the codlin moth lives the codlin moth parasite will also thrive, regardless of extremes of temperature. Consequently the discovery becomes at once of world-wide importance. The first of the codlin moth parasites will probably arrive at San Francisco before the expiration of the present year. The work of multiplying the parasites will at once be prosecuted. There is food enough for them in this State. The success in propagating other beneficial parasites demonstrates in advance that the new parasites will vastly increase here.

A million of dollars will be annually saved to this State by dispensing with the costly sprays that have been applied five or six times annually to the fruit trees to destroy the codlin moth. Other millions will be earned by the great increase in production of the trees when the codlin moth is made scarce. Countless millions, taking the world at large, may therefore be added in a comparatively short period to the world's wealth by this discovery.

Fitzsimmons Will Be a Traveling Actor.

New York.—Robert Fitzsimmons, former champion heavy-weight and latter-day matinee idol, is going to return to New Zealand, whence he came as a stoker to San Francisco. He will take his theatrical company on a long trip, embracing South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Fitzsimmons and his company will depart from New York for Cape Town next May. He will play Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Bulawayo and a score of smaller towns. After South Africa, the company will go to Australia, and from there to New Zealand. The return will be by way of Honolulu and San Francisco.

THE STATE

TAX RATE IS NOW FIXED

Board of Equalization Makes Fifty-three Cents and Five Mills the Official Levy.

BASIS OF THE ASSESSMENT MADE

Railroads to Pay on Valuation of Sixty-Nine Millions, and Three and a Half Cents on the Hundred Goes to Schools.

Sacramento.—The State Board of Equalization has officially fixed the State rate of taxation for the coming year at 53 cents and 5 mills. A resolution was adopted reciting the basis of the assessment as follows:

As it appears from the returns made by the Auditors of the several counties that the total assessment of all property assessed by the County Assessors of the State and as equalized by the Board is \$1,480,719,975, and that the railroad assessments made by this Board are \$69,680,566, making a total of \$1,550,400,541; and, whereas, after deducting 5 per cent for delinquencies and cost of collection of taxes; viz: \$77,519,477, from said total, there remains as the sum on which to calculate the rate of State tax the sum of \$1,472,881,064; and, whereas, the Board is directed to levy such rate of taxation as shall raise for the fifty-sixth fiscal year:

For the general fund, \$1,600,000.

School fund, \$2,617,993.

Interest and sinking fund, \$141,435.

Total, \$7,359,425.

Now, therefore, the Board orders that the rate of 50 cents on each \$100 of the taxable property of the State be and the same is hereby fixed as the rate of State tax to be collected for the fifty-sixth fiscal year, and that said rate of taxation be apportioned as follows:

For the general fund, 31.2 cents.

School fund, 17.8 cents.

Interest and sinking fund, 1.0 cent.

Total, 50 cents.

It is also ordered that a levy of 2 cents on each \$100 of value of the taxable property be and the same is hereby made for the support of the University of California.

It is also ordered that a levy of 1½ cents on each \$100 of the value of the taxable property be and the same is hereby made for the support of the regularly established high schools of the State of California, making a total tax rate of 53.5 cents.

CALIFORNIA PRAISED BY THE PRESS

St. Louis Republic's Glowing Tribute to This State.

St. Louis.—Under the caption "California's Interests," the Republic says editorially:

"The Golden State has been captivated so thoroughly by the spirit of the St. Louis exposition as to create the impression that its part is an essential adjunct for the latter's exhibition and social success. It seems that there would have been a lack of harmony among the exposition's historical events and significant celebrations if California's fifty-fourth anniversary as a State of the Union had not been commemorated appropriately."

"California's enthusiasm and helpful enterprise in the exposition is indicative of the rise and progress of the West. California properly regards the exposition as a Western triumph."

"The State's representatives are prominently identified with the social features of the season and the people of California have helped the exposition with liberal patronage, it being evident that about 40,000 Californians already have attended."

"California must be looked upon as one of the progressive States. It has attractions which are rapidly increasing its population. It is to be one of the greatest States, as its location, its climate, its natural resources, its general advantages and its tributary territory presage. Best of all, its citizens have that character which insures prosperity."

Lipton to Visit St. Louis.

London.—Sir Thomas Lipton will leave England the end of September for St. Louis, where he probably will be the guest of David R. Francis, president of the exposition.

TOTS SUFFER FROM "NERVES."

Every Third Child in Chicago Schools Found to Be Affected.

Chicago.—One in every three school children in Chicago, it is estimated, is a victim of some form of nervousness, mild or aggravated. This is the finding of public school pedagogues after observations extending more than a year. The prevalence of nervous disorders among children is attributed to the following causes:

Strenuous city life.
Impure city atmosphere.
The bringing up of children in flat buildings.
No relief from noise, day or night.
Lack of proper nutrition.
Late hours permitted by parents.
Residence along cable and trolley car lines.

The finding is based on statistics collected in every part of the city. Of 300 pupils examined by the child study department of the School Board during the last year, a large majority of defectives were found to be sufferers from diseases of the nerves. According to the assistant supervisor of the child study department, the nervous affections usually took one of two forms—sluggishness and mental depression with tendencies toward melancholia, or uncontrollable nervous twitchings.

INDIAN TERRITORY HAS RACE ISSUE

Red Men Threaten to Boycott Schools If Negro Children Are Admitted.

Washington.—The Government may have to deal with a mixed school problem in Indian Territory. Reports have reached the Interior Department that some of the Indians of the Five Tribes are threatening to boycott the new schools which will be established in the Territory this fall if negro children are permitted to attend. It is said that protests from influential men in the Territory will be filed with the Secretary of the Interior against mixed schools and that much feeling exists.

The objection to mixed schools first came from the Chickasaws, who are said to take the position that Congress, when it passed the bill, intended that the appropriation should be expended on the education of Indian children alone.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods; Boots and Shoes; Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Crockery and Agate Ware; Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

Cyrus Noble

The World famous American whiskey.

A perfect distillation of the best grain.

Aged in wood.

Of a soft mellow flavor.

Absolutely pure.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

A man may mind his own business
and still be narrow-minded.

Love not only laughs at locksmiths,
but giggles at any old thing.

Mrs. Maybrick refuses to lecture or
write magazine articles. She must
really be innocent.

Carrie Nation is going to Europe to
console them for the loss of the Bar-
num & Bailey show.

The trouble is, if a girl waits until
she is 24 to get married, she is alto-
gether too particular.

Set the news about the boy bandit
type of desperado in agate, unless it
comes to capital punishment.

Hetty Green says she would rather
have a donkey than an automobile.
The taxes on a donkey amount to very
little.

Alfred Austin has written a play.
The fact is likely to interest the per-
formers more than the theatrical
managers.

There is a boy in Boston who has
mastered nine of the dead languages,
but he can't look at a statue of Venus
without swooning.

The wall comes from Manila that
resident Americans won't go to
church. Evidently the traveled Amer-
icans can't shake off home habits.

Somebody has discovered that there
are no red-headed dolls. Like the taste
for olives, the admiration for red hair
seems to be the result of cultivation.

Twenty-five cents is the cost of an
oath in New Jersey, a man who swore
four times having been fined a dollar
at Red Bank. Even at this cut rate,
a number of people would soon be
bankrupt.

The New York Sun's direction for
discovering a yachtman displays a
knowledge of human nature that is
useful in other walks of life. The ad-
vice is, "Look for a man without a
sweating cap or a uniform."

When the first through train for Vic-
toria Falls, on the Zambesi River, left
Cape Town, Cecil Rhodes' dream of a
Cape to Cairo railroad was so nearly
fulfilled that no one longer doubts the
realization of that dream in the near
future.

That is a beautiful romance of true
love revealed through the marriage of
one of the richest men in the world,
a United States Senator, and the pen-
siless girl who caught his eye while
she was impersonating the Goddess of
Liberty. What a pity it is he wears red
whiskers!

Foreigners who visit this country
often express surprise at what seems
to them an excessive use of ice by
Americans. American visitors abroad,
in turn, are frequently annoyed at
being unable to obtain ice, and wonder
how Europeans get along without it.
The difference is not altogether one of
luxury. Habit has much to do with
it. Moreover, the range of temperature
is smaller in Europe than in this coun-
try. The summers are cooler and the
winters warmer. Ice is not so much
needed, and Jack Frost is not so gen-
erous in providing it.

It appears from a tabulated state-
ment of the results of the annual tar-
get practice issued by the Navy De-
partment that the gunners of our fleet
have attained a very high degree of
accuracy. This is particularly true
with regard to guns of five-inch caliber
and upward. The North Atlantic and
the Asiatic battleship squadrons have
distinguished themselves by records of
87.27 per cent and 82.84 per cent re-
spectively. The cruisers have not
done so well as the battleships. The
explanation is simple enough. The
larger vessel constitutes a sturdier gun
platform in a seaway, and its guns
being placed higher, a more perfect
range is secured. This conclusion is
emphasized by the fact that the gun
practice of the torpedo flotillas was
very unequal.

Our contemporaries have discoursed
very ably concerning the outrages per-
petrated by the boy bandits in Chi-
cago and have drawn wholesome moral-
isms from the retribution which always
overtakes the guilty, but it seems to
us that they have glided over one im-
portant fact, and that is the causes
which led up to the spasm of crime in
juvenile circles. One of the band of
young ruffians recently apprehended
confesses that he was fired to acts of
robbery and murder by reading the
long accounts of the misdeeds of the
Miedermeyer gang, and he adds that he
and his companions kept scrap
books, filled with newspaper pictures
of the bandits, their wicked deeds,
their arsenal of destruction and all
other features of their worthless lives.
In short, the presumption is that if
the first gang of cutthroats had not
been so glorified by the newspapers in
their thirst for sensation, the incen-
dive for other weak-minded and un-
trained boys would be lacking. In the
exercise of our noble profession let us
regulate ourselves as well as our read-
ers.

A fair share of the frictions of do-
mestic life comes from the effort to

make over temperamental peculiari-
ties. The tortoise instructs the hare
in persistence, the hare lectures the
tortoise on speed, and each irritates
the other without good result. The
mother wishes her daughter to love
reading; the daughter prefers sewing.
The father urges his son to follow the
law; the son is more interested in the
chemistry of soils than in writs and
torts. Family heartaches and disap-
pointments ensue from mere honest
difference in taste. Ben Jonson found
fault with Shakespeare because it was
said of him that in his writing, what-
soever he penned, he never blotted out
a line. Said Jonson, "Would he had
blotted a thousand!" But Shakespeare
lives very prosperously without the
blots, and the world cares little for
Jonson's devout wish, and has forgot-
ten much of his work. On the other
hand, to have hindered Pope from his
pamphleting correction and revision
would have been to cheat the world of
many of its household words. So it is
the wise mother and the patient
daughter who accept the great funda-
mental fact that in character and abil-
ity there are diversities of gifts. The
hen, the song-sparrow and the eagle
each has its place in the economy of
nature, but any one of them would be
a sad failure in the role of the others.

A college graduate writes a com-
plaint of the public taste and bewails
his fate because of it. He says he has
spent eight years in preparation since
he left the public schools but no one is
seeking his services. His only chance
is to begin as a day laborer or as a
clerk. At the same time he knows a
young man who quit the common
schools in the sixth grade who makes
\$10 a day by diving twice daily from
the top of a sixty foot ladder into a
tank. Sure. The public is not inter-
ested in the collegian's plight. A por-
tion of it is quite willing to pay its
money to see a high diver risk his neck.
It seems to be thrilled and pays accord-
ingly. The collegian ought to learn
from the diver this lesson: The world
of to-day is asking young men not
what do you know? but, what can you
do? The diver can do something. He
does his stunt and gets his \$10. The
collegian cannot do it and therefore
cannot get the \$10. Moreover, this
diver can do his job better than any-
one else. And the world requires that
of the successful man. And just here
is where the college training comes in.
Presumably it sharpens a man's mind
so that he can do things better than the
man whose mind is not sharpened. Let
this collegian graduate begin at the bot-
tom where all must begin—day labor
or clerking, or what not. His \$10 a
day will come to him when he can do
something better than any other. When
he learns to manage better or write
better or speak better than his fellows
he will get his price. But if he scorns
to begin at the bottom he will never
catch up with the diver and his \$10 a
day.

JAPANESE PETITION IN BLOOD.

The cut is a facsimile of a petition
written in blood by a petty officer in
the Mikado's navy. In it the petitioner
avows his willingness to die in his
royal master's service and begs the
privilege of taking part in the first at-
tempt made by Admiral Togo to seal
the entrance to Port Arthur. Although
the number selected for this undertak-
ing, an enterprise which held out but
faint hope of survival, was limited to
just enough men to navigate the hulks
to the required spot, there were hosts
of volunteers.

He Obeyed Orders.
A good story comes from the Philip-
pines. Some time ago Lieut. Col. C.
A. Williams, Twenty-eighth Infantry,
commanding the post and prison at
Lingayen, issued an order that all an-
imals dying in the vicinity of the town
should be buried at least two feet un-
der ground.

The first burial under this order
was the carcass of a carabao and the
work was done by some native pris-
oners, under the command of Corporal
Quinn, of Company M, Seventeenth In-
fantry. The body was dragged to a
large coconut grove and deposited in
a shallow excavation, but in such a
way as to leave the rear half of the
animal above the ground.
This action was regarded as a viola-
tion of the order, and Corporal
Quinn was placed under arrest. When
asked to plead to the charges he stat-
ed with rare confidence that he had
obeyed the order literally, and that as
it required that animals should "be
buried two feet under ground" it
would have been a violation of the
order if he had put all four feet of
the animal under.

The defense was regarded as suf-
ficient, and the corporal, who was un-
doubtedly Irish, was released from ar-
rest.—Washington Star.

When you meet two boys and one is
hauling the other in a wagon, you can
depend upon it that the owner of the
wagon is riding.

OLD
FAVORITES

Yankee Doodle.
Father and I went down to camp,
Along with Cap'n Good'n,
And there we saw the men and boys
As thick as hasty puddin'.

Chorus:
Yankee doodle, keep it up,
Yankee doodle dandy—
Mind the music and the step,
And with the girls be handy.

And there we see a thousand men,
As rich as Squire David;
And what they wasted every day
I wish it could be saved.

The lasses they eat every day
Would keep a house in winter;
They have so much that I'll be bound
They eat it when they're mind ter.

And there I see a swampin' gun,
Large as a log of maple,
Upon a deuced little cart,
A load for father's cattle.

And every time they shoot it off
It takes a horn of powder,
And makes a noise like father's gun
Only a nation louder.

I see a little barrel, too,
The heads were made of leather;
They knocked on it with little clubs
To call the folks together.

And there was Cap'n Washington
And gentle folks about him;
They say he's grown so 'tarnal proud
He will not ride without 'em.

He got him in his meeting clothes
Upon a slapping stallion
A givin' orders to his men—
I guess there was a million.

The flaming ribbons in his hat
They looked too 'tarnal fine, ah,
I wanted packily to get
To give to my Jemima.

And then they'd fife away like fun,
And play on cornstalk fiddles,
And some had ribbons red as blood
All wound about their middles.

Old Uncle Sam came there to change
Some pancakes and some onions
For 'lasses to carry home
To give his wife and young ones.

I see another snarl of men
A-digging graves, they told me,
So 'tarnal long, so 'tarnal deep
They 'tended they should hold me.

It scared me so I hooked it off,
Nor stopped, as I remember,
Nor turned about, till I got home
Locked up in mother's chamber.
—Dr. Richard Shuckburgh.

LAD'S TROUT PRESERVE.

Discovery Made by Some Anglers in
the White Mountains.

A little party of trout fishermen
have been resting here for a few days
after an excursion into the northern
part of Maine. They had intended to
try their favorite fly at its native place,
Pamunee Lake, and they were
tired out, though not from landing fish.

The fine trout served for breakfast
at one of the hotels excited their curi-
osity not a little.

"Caught right here, gentlemen,
brought in just about alive by a slip
of a boy no taller than that," was the
reply their questioning brought.

A careful watch was set and the
lad was captured as he came to the
kitchen door with a tin pail full of
handsome and uniform three-quarter
pound fish. Liberal offers of silver in-
duced him to take the men to his
stream that evening.

At his suggestion the anglers took
their customary tackle with them,
though there was not much sense nor
any fun about fly-fishing in a two-foot-
wide brook in the depths of the alder
woods with nine-foot rods. However,
by following directions, standing well
back from the water, and using very
short lines, a few little trout were
taken, some of them as much as five
inches long.

"That's the way it used to be with
me," commented their young guide, "It
was a good while before I got into the
way to catch the good ones. You hev
to kind of work up to it, I guess."

Now, one of the anglers was up to
most of the tricks of the trade, and he
noted two facts which rather upset his
faith in the good intentions of the
guide. One was that the boy did no
fishing himself and the other was that
the fingerlings captured were in gen-
eral appearance very unlike the crim-
son beauties furnished to the hotel.

This angler had a private interview
with the lad before they parted, and
by skillfully dangling a \$5 bill before
his eyes managed to exact a promise
from him to furnish further informa-
tion respecting the trout fishery next
morning.

Accordingly, last Tuesday, found the
old angler and the lad at daybreak in
the heart of the woods, a mile or more
back from the famous Notch, and a
good half mile from the brook. Covered
by a rank growing ferns and willow
brush was an evidently artificial ditch,
fifty yards long and three feet deep,
fed by a mountain spring and trick-
ling out through a stoutly piled dam
of round stones.

Into this the youngster scattered
handfuls of chopped liver and a pickle
bottle full of smothered grasshoppers.
The water was fairly alive with trout,
which were seemingly accustomed to
be fed by hand, as they were quite
bold in coming to the surface after the
boppers.

Slipping back into the woods for a
minute the lad reappeared with a
square wire frame. This fitted into

the sides of the ditch, between stones
set for the purpose.

The young fisherman then stepped
into the water a few yards below the
screen, and walked up toward it. When
about three feet from it he dug a
scoop made like a square landing net
with wire meshes into the water, and
brought it up to the surface, half full
of beautiful trout, similar to those sold
to the hotels.

The righteous soul of the angler was
mightily grieved for the moment, until
the guileless lad volunteered the infor-
mation:

"It was marm and me worked this
thing out. It cost \$15 to get the dig-
ging done, and then we bought the
young fish from a traveling agent two
years ago.

"There ain't such an awful lot of
money in it as you'd think. Last year
all we got was \$45, because the fish
was only little. This summer what
you're going to give me makes us \$80,
and pop says maybe we'll git our 5
per cent out of it.

"Yep, 5 per cent, that's \$150, you
know. The whole thing cost us \$30 all
right enough. Pop says it's no sort of
a 'vestment as don't give 5 per cent."

The lad was no poacher after all.
He was simply an active partner in a
fish preserving company of original
ideas respecting percentages.—New
York Sun.

HAVE HIGH OPINION OF JOHN L.

First Person Inquired After in Tokio
Was the Ex-Champion.

"When I first went to Tahiti," said a
traveler from the south seas, "I landed
on one of the remote islands. The first
night I went in state to visit the chief.
He was a fine old fellow, fully 6 feet
2 inches in height, and a man every
ple who had lived on his island for a
time. Through an interpreter he asked
me all kinds of questions about
them—if they were well, if their hair
was getting gray, how much money
they had, etc. Then conversation lan-
guished.

"At length I heard him repeating to
the interpreter a word that sounded
like 'yonelsuivan.' The interpreter
seemed to catch it finally. He said:

"He wants to know how is John L.
Sullivan? Is he fighting as hard as
ever?"

"Oh, no," I said truthfully. John L.
Sullivan isn't champion any more. He
was beaten by a big man from the
West, and a man from the big islands
beat that man, and another big man
from the West beat him."

"When this was told to the chief he
looked me all over and said something
in a very positive tone.

"He tells me," said the interpreter,
"that he doesn't believe you. He thinks
you don't like John L. Sullivan."

"Everywhere I went on the islands
it was the same story. When they
found that I was an American they all
asked for John L.

"It appears that the Americans first
began to come in numbers to the is-
lands about the time when John L. was
supposed to be unbeatable. These
Americans introduced the boxing
game.

"It was a great hit. Every native
wanted to learn. And when the Amer-
icans told of their great champion the
natives took it all in and made him a
tribal tradition."—Detroit Free Press.

A Promising Customer.

The brisk, well-dressed stranger
stepped into the corner drug store, and
passing by the boy who usually attend-
ed to casual customers, approached the
proprietor, who, with his back turned,
was rearranging some goods on a show-
case.

"Mr. Sawyer, I presume," he said,
pleasantly, and the druggist turned and
bowed gravely.

"I have heard my friend, Senator
Brown, speak of you often," said the
brisk man. "He told me if ever I need-
ed anything in this line to come to you.
He spoke of you as a man on whom
one could rely with perfect confidence,
who carried only the best of every-
thing, and with whom it was always a
pleasure to deal."

"The Senator is very kind," said the
druggist, beaming with gratification.
"He is one of my best customers.

"What can I do for you this morning?"
"Well—er—this morning, as it hap-
pens," said the stranger, with a shade
less of briskness, "this morning I
should like, if you will allow me, to
consult your directory."

"Certainly," said the druggist. "We
also have a fine line of postage stamps,
if you ever need anything of that
kind."—Youth's Companion.

Value of Crown Jewels.

The eight largest diamonds in the
world are what are known as crown
jewels, and their weight is given be-
low. Some of them are in an uncut
state and others are carefully cut and
finished, so that there is a wide differ-
ence in their value. The Kohinoor, the
smallest in weight, has been thus re-
duced by cutting and is much the most
valuable of the lot and has been esti-
mated at \$2,000,000. None of these
mentioned is estimated at less than
\$500,000. The list is as follows: The
Braganza, part of the Portuguese jewels,
weighs 1,880 carats; Kohinoor, belong-
ing to the English crown, 103 carats;
Star of Brazil, 125 carats; Regent of
France, 136 carats; Austrian Akiser,
139 carats; Russian Czar, 193 carats;
Rajah of Borneo, 367 carats.

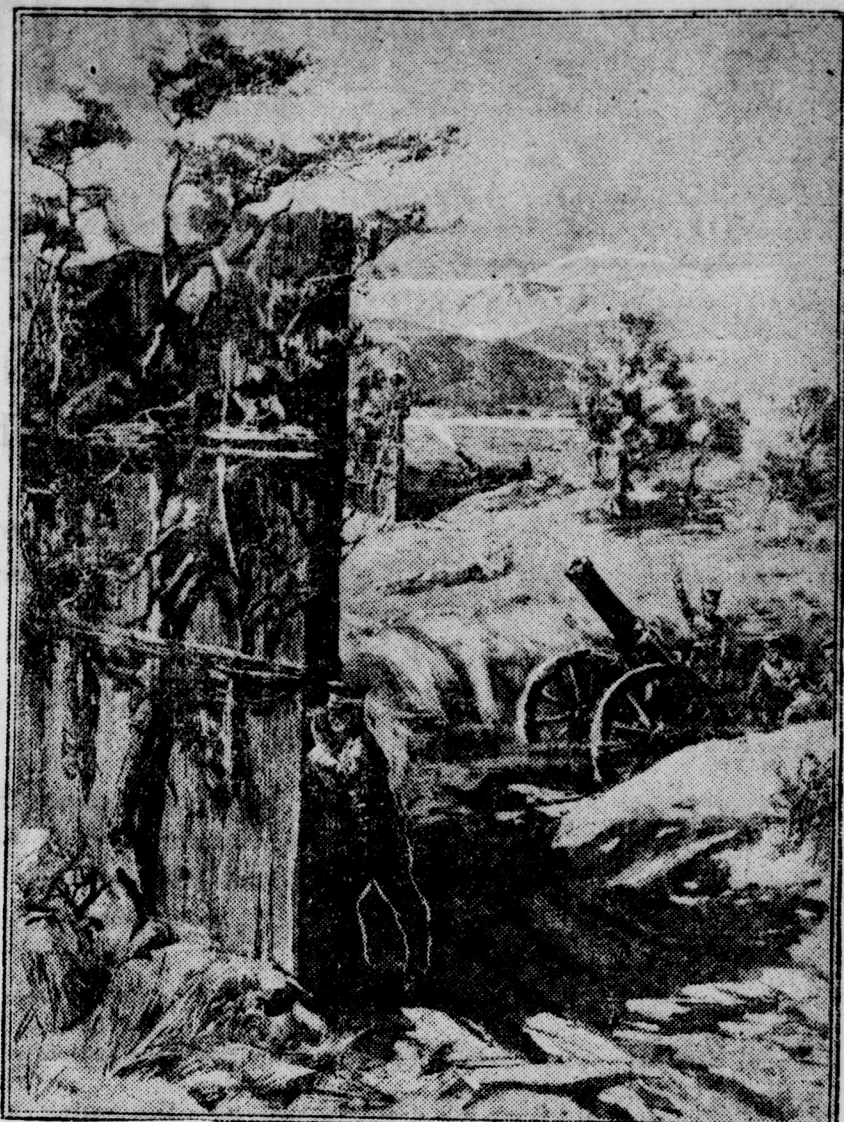
Study of Japanese Actors.

Several prominent Japanese actors
have gone to Korea to study realism
in the portrayal of military scenes.

A woman may enjoy having an oper-
ation performed by a noted doctor, but
a man doesn't.

Before we die, we would like to see
something done on time.

A CLEVER JAPANESE RUSE.

MASKED HOWITZERS ON KINTATO ISLAND DURING THE PASSAGE
OF THE YALU.

The genius of the Japanese for preserving secrecy in all that pertains to
military operations is exemplified by the manner in which they mask all
their positions, both for guns and men. The howitzers, which furnished such
a terrible surprise to the Russians during the battle of the Passage of the
Yalu were situated on Kintato Island, and were placed in pits dug in the
sand, in front of which enormous barks of timber had been sunk upright in
the ground and covered with boughs of trees and scrub lashed to the timber
by grass ropes. At a very slight distance these erections could not be distin-
guished from the surrounding trees, and the high angle of fire precluded the
flash of the guns—using smokeless powder—from being observed by the
enemy.

WAS POPULAR IN AMERICA.

The Late Wilson Barrett, English
Actor, Dramatist and Manager.

The death of Wilson Barrett, which
occurred recently in London, follow-
ing an operation for cancer, removed
a popular English actor, dramatist,
novelist and theatrical manager. Bar-
rett was well known in this country,
where he had made several tours, and
established a reputation for himself on
this side of the Atlantic which placed
him among the most popular of the
foreign dramatic artists.

Barrett was the son of an English
gentleman farmer and was born in Es-
sex fifty years ago. He became fasci-
nated with the stage while still a boy.



WILSON BARRETT.

At 12 he was thrown upon his own
resources and going to London, with
barely a penny in his pocket, deter-
mined to become an actor. Utilizing
his spare moments and what little
money he had he began to prepare
himself for a dramatic career. He
was playing small parts in a theater
when 15 and three years later he stud-
ied and played twelve characters a
week. His first attempt at managing
a theater was a failure, but later he
met with success as the lessee of dif-
ferent London playhouses. The great
epoch of his life opened when he be-
came manager of the Princess Theat-
er and here founded the great school
of modern melodrama.

In 1884 he gave London his new
Hamlet. Startlingly original in his
conception, Barrett's performance of
Hamlet became a topic of discussion in
two hemispheres. As joint author of
several of his melodramas he gave evi-
dence of considerable genius as a dra-
matist. Mr. Barrett gave up the lease
of the Princess Theater in 1886, but
remained the lessee of theaters at
Leeds and Hull, and began the con-
struction of a theater of his own in
London which became the finest in the
great metropolises.

Mr. Barrett's advent in New York in
1886 was something like an invasion.
Three ships brought the scenery. A
big Atlantic liner transported the com-
pany with its ninety monumental bak-
ets of wardrobes, and more than fifty
people comprised the dramatic army.
It was a failure, however, and result-
ed in losing him his London theater and,
indirectly, his foothold in the great
city.

His financial failure was followed
by his scoring a big success in the re-
ligious play, "The Sign of the Cross,"

which he wrote himself. He visited
America four times following his first
disastrous invasion and was well re-
ceived. In 1899 he took charge of the
Lyceum Theater in London, which had
long been under the direction of Henry
Irving.

LACE-MAKING IN BELGIUM.

Hordes of Women, Children and Grown-
Up Boys Found in the Vocation.

Belgium has indeed become the
great lace-making center of the world.
With its one thousand lace-schools and
one hundred and fifty thousand work-
ers—chiefly women, though tiny chil-
dren and even grown-up boys are by
no means exempt from this dainty
duty—it is turning out millions of dol-
lars' worth of hand-made lace each
year. The women lace-makers are
called dentellieres.

Though the shop in the Belgian city
is the mecca of the fair purchaser, it
is the little town with its horde of
lace-makers that also interests the
tourist. It is common all over Bel-
gium, in fact, to see the humble lace-
maker working away in front of her
cottage door. Usually there is a row
of them—probably a score—who have
gathered from one street before one
particular house, where all day long
"the needle plies its busy task." Be-
tween turns of the needle or twists of
the bobbin the worker sings a song
commending Saint Anne, patron saint
of the dentellieres, which concludes,
after declaring work a burden, with
the wish that "every day was the fete
of Saint Anne." It is as natural for
these poorer women in Belgium to
make lace as to eat, and even the bab-
ies are brought up on the bobbin,
as it were. The little ones are placed
in a low chair at one end of the row
of lace-makers, and given a simple
pattern to do, that perhaps another
franc may be secured for the family
pocketbook.

There they work, day after day, at
exceedingly low pay. From seven in
the morning until seven at night the
toiler bends over the pattern, usually
receiving daily one franc and twenty-
five centimes—the whole amount equal
to about twenty-five cents in Ameri-
can money—or even less, only fifty
centimes a day, or ten cents, being
not uncommon remuneration.—Wom-
an's Home Companion.

Habit.

"This talk of us bein' creatures of
habit is all bosh," declared Uncle Eli,
with whom his rich son-in-law from
the city was spending the summer.

"Possibly," laughed the younger
man, "but why is it that you always
will carry an ox gad when I take you
for a ride in the auto?"—Detroit Free
Press.

Poor Man.

Mrs. Delancey—Men are so apt to
jump at conclusions. Last night my
husband acted awfully because he im-
agined he had stepped on a tack.

Mrs. McKenzie—What was it?
Mrs. Delancey—Only a hat-pin.—
Woman's Home Companion.

Locality Makes a Difference.

"Is it true, pa, that storks can fly
100 miles an hour?"
"Well, not in Utah; they have too
many stops to make."—Town Topics.

"The thing you hate most to do,
that's your most important duty, as
rule," one man says. It isn't true,
duty is not unpleasant, as soon as you
are convinced that it is best for you.
And a trial will soon convince you of
it.

DOINGS OF WOMEN

Old Maids are Scarce.

There are fewer old maids nowadays than in former times. A woman does not now become an old maid at as early an age as thirty or forty years ago. The imaginary line at which a member of the gentle sex becomes an old maid is being set farther and farther back until there have arisen grave doubts if it will not disappear entirely. Once 25 was the limit of girlhood. Now it is 30. And it means little or nothing.

Once it was supposed to mean that, being passed, it became a bar to matrimony. No novelist chose a heroine over 25. Of course, he intended to marry his heroine to his hero, and marriage after 25 on the woman's part was something to be avoided as something which did not find a counterpart in real life.

It will be observed that among fiction heroines of the present day will be found a number who have gone to the 30-year limit. It was recognized long ago that a woman did not lose her attractions because she had gone over this imaginary line, but the setting back of the line waited long after the recognition.

Balzac has laid down the theory that a woman at 30 is at her most fascinating age. She probably will not have so long a train of admirers. She may have fewer young partners at a ball. Once in a while a young man may make her feel like a grandmother by coming to her for advice in his own love affairs.

The setting back of the imaginary line has followed the practice of late marriage. If a young man married at the age of 21 and a young woman at the age of 18 then the young woman of 25 would have been waiting seven years, and probably would be justifiable to consider that she would not accept a husband.

But when marriage is the last thing of which a girl of 18 and a young man of 21 are thinking, and when 30 on the part of the man and 25 for the woman is closer to the average age at which matrimony is undertaken, then necessarily the age limit goes back. It should be set back still farther, to 25, if it should be considered as existing at all.—New Orleans Picayune.

Borrowing Trouble.

To her inability to look at things from a practical standpoint may be attributed woman's talent for borrowing trouble. She never waits for sorrow to come to her. She goes forth to look it up and if she doesn't have any of her own she assumes that of her friends. Above all, she anticipates. If her children are well, she agonizes over what she would suffer if they were ill; while her boys are in roundabouts she begins worrying over the dangers of college life; while her girls are still babies she is miserable, thinking how unkind their possible husbands may be to them. A new novel tells about a man who had carved over the mantel in the library this sentence: "I am old and I have had much trouble, but most of it never happened." No woman would have ever adopted that for her motto and she couldn't have lived up to it if she had. She has plenty of trouble and the troubles that never happened troubled her more than the ones that did.

Two Afternoon Toilettes.



1. Light green pongee gown trimmed with embroidery in shaded greens. The white chip hat is trimmed with bows of green velvet. 2. Cream-colored chiffon cloth laid in inch-wide box plaits, ruchings and wide bands of lace.

The Perfect Woman.

It is safe to say that not more than one woman out of 500 is able to walk, stand, sit, breathe, or rest correctly; by correctly I mean normally, for whatever act is performed normally is always correct. What is normal poise? Normal poise is natural poise, a poise of strength and confidence; an erect, natural carriage of the body over a strong base or center. In standing this strong base or center should be always on the balls of the feet, of one or both feet as the case may be.

Look at a child, a young child, before it has been coddled, pampered and squeezed out of its normal state. It does not have a sunken chest, protruding abdomen and bent knee.

Look at the average woman; if compelled to stand for five minutes the knee bends and she shifts uncomfortably from one foot to the other; if compelled to stand for half an hour her face takes on a look almost of haggard-

ness, caused by the weariness she is enduring. The legs become tremble and she wants to sink. The law of gravity is such that it is natural for the heavier part to seek the earth, but the laws of nature are also such that it is natural for the vital part or center to furnish the limbs of our body with sufficient strength to do our bidding without excessive fatigue. A weak person, therefore, cannot be well poised. Whence comes our strength? From the air we breathe, from the food and drink taken into the stomach, and from the exercise that we take to distribute that nourishment. As strength is possible only through the medium of the vital organs, it is imperative that these organs be kept always in a condition of normal activity. It is obvious that they must not be squeezed out of place, neither must they be allowed to sag, and press one upon another.—Mrs. Helme in the Pillgrim.



Milk and butter should be kept covered when in the ice-chest, as they readily absorb the flavor and odor of other foods.

If table silver be washed with hot water and soap with occasionally a little ammonia, it can be kept bright without powder or paste.

To prevent a cake from becoming heavy when taken out of the oven always allow the steam to escape from it. This can be done by putting the cake on a wire meat stand.

To roast meat well it is necessary to have the joint frequently basted with melted fat, or the coagulated surface will allow the juices to escape and a tasteless joint will be sent to table.

Cornflour or other shapes, after being served up entire, if a part be left, can be made to look very nice if arranged on a pretty dish bordered with jam and with a custard poured over it.

While using celery save the bleached leaves, the roots scraped clean and the outside stalks, spread these on a clean tin and set in a warm oven. When dry they may be powdered and packed in a glass jar to be used to flavor soup or sauces.

A porcelain saucepan that has become stained should be half filled with water into which a tablespoonful of powdered borax has been put. Let the water boil briskly for a while. Should all the stain not come off wet a cloth, dip in borax and scour the spots.

What All Girls Should Know.
To make good bread.
To cook all kinds of meats, vegetables and fruits.
To make the nicest buckwheat cakes in the world.

To cut and make her own dresses.
To care for milk and make good butter.

To sweep a room and never neglect the corner or the spaces behind the doors.

To make the beds fit for a king to sleep in.

To read and enjoy the papers of the week, especially those published for farmers.

To get ready for company if mother is away from home or unable for any reason to do it herself.

To read and speak in public if called upon.

To be well enough posted in the every-day doings of the world to talk or write about them whenever necessary.

To read good books and to know them when she sees them.

To milk a cow if help is short or work progressing.

To harness a horse and drive it anywhere.

To write a letter and sign her name to it so that no matter who receives it he may have no doubt who his correspondent is.

To keep her own room in order.
To tell a man when she sees him and waste no time with those who are not worthy the name.

To make a good home for some man.
—New York Telegram.

Good Breeding.

The best bred women do not fuss. They take their gowns and their furniture and their jewels as a matter of course. They are unconscious of their veils and their gloves, and they expect everyone else to be equally so. If they see an intimate wearing a handsome gown they refer to it admiringly, but they also preface their comment with an apology. Their differences with their husbands are not aired, neither are the domestic upheavals. The repose of the well-bred woman is not the quiet of weakness. It is the calm of trained faculties, balanced so nicely that an earthquake may cause a change of color, but will not bring forth a loud cry. Well-bred women are a boon to the human race. They help the world to maintain a high standard both of morals and behavior.

FOR WEAR IN AUTUMN

STYLES DIFFER LITTLE FROM THOSE OF LATE SUMMER.

Rather, There Will Be a Judicious Blending of Effects Characteristic of the Passing and the Coming Seasons—Few Radical Changes.

New York correspondence:



popular silks. Trimmings will continue many of summer's features, though the

UMMERY effects in dress are to hold so far into fall as the weather will permit of showing them. Late summer and early fall gowns are to be one and the same, so the styles of hot weather will blend into those of cooler days, rather than to disappear suddenly as sometimes is the case. The consequence of the approach of this blend is that few radical changes are outlined for the autumn. The thinner wool goods will be in much favor, and taffetas are to be in demand.



TYPES OF FALL TAILORING.

ornamentation will be less delicate, the summer's lesson as to the perishability of these dainty garnitures having been a costly one to many who last spring followed the fashions slavishly. It seems likely that by the time fall styles are well settled simpler trimmings will prevail to a considerable extent. The amount of the garnitures on any one dress may be much the same, but the character of the finish will have so much more of a look of stability that its purely ornamental purpose will not be its sole impression.

Embroideries still will be used very freely, but those contrasting with the dress goods will have little favor. Today's initial sketch suggests the trend of embroidered pattern dresses, showing one of blue pongee, with embroidery in a

It always is, yet has come several times within recent years into much favor. So if fashionable women should take it up in the next few weeks, they would quickly have hosts of followers, despite the cutting up of fine goods that this form of embellishment entails.

It now appears that with the hosts of new checked stuffs that cooler weather will bring into use there will come in new ideas in the making up of checked fabrics. Without downright newness in the making, these fabrics never would have the endorsement they seem to be receiving, for they have been employed more or less for two seasons, much more than less in shirt waist suits. And nothing like the uses of these suits will be new enough hereafter. So do more than purchase a new checked material; search out a newly stylish way of making it up, besides. Perhaps the gown at the right in to-day's concluding illustration will supply what is needed, and if not that, it will at least convey a hint of what is to be done, and show how different the newer methods are from the old. This dress was blue and white checked wool goods. It was made with plain blue drop skirt, and had bandings of blue satin. Much need is seen in the checked stuffs at the stores.

Suits of this character are not the whole story of new tailoring, however. Really the field is much varied in view of the two seasons of talk about the great desirability of a return to severe fashions. There still are many stylish women who want their tailor suits trimmed prettily and not in set ways. These still stick to fancy tailoring. A few go in for masculine details, and a majority of all look for inconspicuous finish indi-



NOVELTIES WORTH COPYING.

slightly darker shade of blue. Other dresses of similar color scheme show less of the embroidery. The current liking for eyelet embroidery hasn't lessened as the summer lengthened, and is likely to carry over. It is not possible to foresee whether or not it will develop into a craze for eyeletting and stenciling in woollens, but that would not be an improbable outcome. Such decoration is open to the charge of wastefulness, but

may be taken to mean that they thought suits of like elaborateness would be few later.

Madam who looks after her husband's modishness will buy him soft shirts with his monogram embroidered largely thereon.

Considering that foulards are supposed to be "out" one sees surprisingly numerous and pleasing got-ups in those silks.



"Salt mackerel run from 20 to 25 cents, according to size," said the groceryman. "The big fat ones cost more than the little thin ones. They're as easy to catch, but they cost more just the same. No, 25 cents ain't a big price when you come to think how few there are of 'em. A pair o' mackerel don't raise more'n 10,000,000 young ones in the course of a year, and that naturally makes 'em scarce. As for the market reports, you don't want to believe everything you see in the papers."

"You needn't trouble about the mackerel," said the pretty cook. "If I have to pay that price for 'em, I don't want 'em."

"Take some anchovies, then," suggested the groceryman. They're just as fishy, and they taste as salty, and you get more of 'em. No? Well, just as you say. I wouldn't want to force you to take 'em if you don't want 'em. The only kind o' fish I've got any use for is an oyster cracker. If you eat an oyster cracker with cheese you don't hardly notice the taste. Want any berries?"

"What have you got?"
"Straw, rasp, black, blue, cran or mul. All fresh except what's canned. I've got some nice raspberries at 15 cents."

"A box?"
"No, a can. They come at 10 by the box—10 cents apiece. Peaches? Plums?"

"I wish you'd stop talking a minute and let me think what I want," said the pretty cook, crossly.

"I was tryin' to help you," said the groceryman. "We don't any of us know what we want until we see it or somebody tells us about it. Until I saw you I hadn't got the least idea—"

"Oh, hush!" said the cook, knitting her brows. "What are peaches?"

"They're suthin' about the size of an apple," explained the groceryman. "They grow on trees, like apples, only they've got a harder core. Every spring the crop gets killed off by frost regular, and along about now you can buy all you want of 'em for 5 cents

because they ain't good an' ripe, and you don't want many. They've got nice complexions, and the men at the fruit stands make 'em wear pink veils to keep 'em from gettin' freckles. That's one kind o' peach. There's another kind wears a blue stripe culottes dress with the sleeves rolled up an' has got flour on her elbows and a little soot on the side of her nose."

The pretty cook applied the corner of her apron to the feature referred to and the groceryman laughed.

"It's off now," he said. "You've moved it over to your cheek. Here, let me show you where it is."

"You keep away from me," said the pretty cook, threatening the young man with her rolling pin. "You can send me half a peck of peaches, and I want a bunch of parsley, two pounds of creamy butter and a five-pound can of lard. I want some potatoes, too. Have you any good ones?"

"Sure!" answered the groceryman. "Put up in fancy baskets, tied with brown silk ribbon, and every potato wrapped in paraffin paper and tin foil. Say, I can remember the time when potatoes was as common as oranges. Almost any family felt as if they could afford to eat potatoes. Down on South Water street you'd see 'em piled up in sacks and bushel baskets without any protection at all, and nobody would think of wanting to steal 'em. Why, you could get a whole bushel of 'em for from 60 to 80 cents, and they served 'em in the restaurants with a meat order without any extra charge."

"How much are they this morning?"

"Forty a peck. A peck? All right, be careful how you peel 'em. Says Evelina, to-morrow's Thursday."

"What about it?" asked the pretty cook.

"Well, it's our afternoon off, that's all, and I've got the pasteboards for a picnic at Downer's Grove. Want to go?"

"No, thank you," said the cook. "I've got an engagement."

"Too bad," commented the groceryman. "I was hoping I could sell you my tickets."—Chicago Daily News.



The Prince of Monaco is a first-class lecturer on deep-sea life.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams owns flourishing butchers' shops.

The catalogue of orchids in the Kew Gardens of London describes 220 specimens.

The North German Lloyd has fifty-one steamers on fourteen lines in East Asiatic waters.

Before Huntley Wright became a leading comedian he was a heavy villain in melodrama.

Contracts have been let by the Grand Trunk Railway for a new 300-foot ferry to be used at Toledo.

In the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul about 400,000 cattle are annually slaughtered for jerked beef alone.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the eminent novelist, has been a clergyman, professor in a deaf and dumb institute, deacon, editor and playwright.

Italy has 16,700,000 trees bearing oranges, lemons and pomegranates. Of last year's crop 844,329 hundredweight went to Great Britain, 726,327 to North America.

King Edward VII. once wrote in a confession book that the person he disliked most was "the man who points at you with his umbrella and shouts out, 'There he is!'"

It is estimated that about 4,500 travelers from the United States have visited Greece during each of the last four years, and have annually left about \$1,500,000 in the kingdom.

A German photographer, Kunwald, when taking a picture of a woman of doubtful age places sheets of celluloid between the negative and the printing paper, thus producing a very softening effect, which hides the marks of age.

The Australian government has organized an expedition under Captain Barclay to explore the region, comprising 50,000 square miles, between Eyre lake and the western boundary of Queensland. It is a desert of the worst type, which has cost the lives of several explorers.

A Russian ophthalmologist affirms that contrary to generally received opinion the electric light is less prejudicial to the sight than the other varieties of artificial light. He bases this affirmation on the fact that diseases and affections of the eye are directly proportional to the frequency of winking. Now he has shown that winking occurs with candlelight 6.8 times a minute; with gaslight, 2.8 times; with sunlight, 2.2 times, and only 1.3 times with the electric light.

The largest station for wireless telegraphy is being placed near Pisa, Italy. On its completion, by the end of this year, it is expected to afford direct communication with all countries of Europe, as well as the United States and Canada, and with all vessels on the Mediterranean, Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

According to the United States census in 1890, there were 89,630 members

of the bar in the United States, or one to every 698 of the population. According to the census of 1900 the total number was 114,703, or one to every 659 of the population. Since 1900 there has been a very considerable addition to the number of lawyers.

One of the richest bachelors in England, and the richest peer in the house of peers, the Marquis of Bute, has just celebrated his twenty-third birthday, and there's not a young spinster of high degree whose family would not like to have her capture the matrimonial prize. Whoever the future marchioness is she must be a Catholic, and this obligation has interfered with his lordship's choice.

The officials of the Wesleyan Sunday school, Swinton, England, lay claim to having upon their register the oldest Sunday school teacher in England, if not in the United Kingdom. George Doxey, who is now in his eighty-eighth year, has been a teacher sixty-nine years, and holds the remarkable record that for half a century he was never absent from school, and during forty years he was never once late. Though eighty-seven years old, he is able to read without the aid of spectacles.

SPENCER'S LOVE STORY.

The Great Philosopher Had a Very Human Side.

Herbert Spencer never married. When he was twenty years old he had something like a tender affair and he tells about it in his autobiography. The young lady's affections had already been placed elsewhere and she was only playing with the budding philosopher. One day "her young man" called and they all went out for a walk. Spencer says: "She, taking his arm, looked over her shoulder smilingly and rather mischievously to see what effect was produced on me, there being an evident suspicion that I should not be pleased. The revelation was not agreeable to me, but still it did not give me a shock of a serious kind."

Spencer's only other affair concerns George Eliot. His account of it does not reflect credit on his gallantry. He says: "Of course, as we were frequently seen together, people drew their inferences. Very slight evidence usually suffices the world for positive conclusions and here the evidence seemed strong. Naturally, therefore, quite definite statements became current. There were reports that I was in love with her and that we were about to be married. But neither of these reports was true."

Farther on Spencer says: "Physical beauty is a sine qua non with me, as was once unhappily proved, where the intellectual traits and the emotional traits were of the highest." Analyzed, these passages can only mean that the reason the friendship between them did not ripen into love and marriage was that the author of "Adam Bede" was not beautiful enough to suit the author of "First Principles." The inference is that she would have "had him" if he had asked her.

If a book will entertain any one waiting his turn in a dentist's chair, there need be no further test applied to its entertaining powers.

THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

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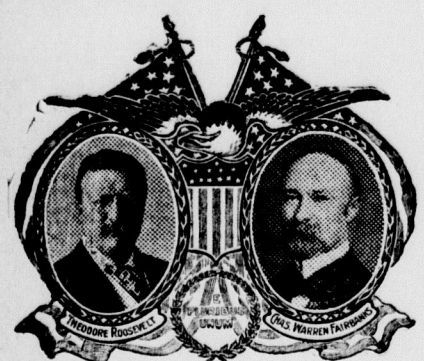
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1904.



FOR PRESIDENT

Theodore Roosevelt
OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Charles W. Fairbanks
OF INDIANA

President Roosevelt should and undoubtedly will carry every Western state. He is the ideal of the Western man. He is honest, earnest, alert, brave, determined and in the cause of right, bold and aggressive. He knows the West like a native, and made it his home for some time. He was responsible more than any one man for the success of the National Irrigation Act and the Panama Canal, two measures dear to the western heart. He is all of this and much more. He is American through and through. The West is sure for Roosevelt.

We are in favor of the law to protect dumb animals against cruel treatment. The law should be enforced. But we do not think there is any good reason why the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should hale our citizens before the Courts of the City of San Francisco, when the real offense, if any, was committed in this county. We refer to the recent case in which a team driven by one of our citizens was employed sprinkling the San Bruno Road in this county, and by chance or to accommodate a business house just over the line crossed temporarily into the edge of the county of San Francisco, and upon crossing was pounced upon and arrested and taken before a city magistrate and kept in jail several days. Then the owner of the team was arrested later and taken to the city for trial. The point is that this team was working every day in this county and these officials of the Society could have better brought their case before a Court of this county.

SENATORIAL MUDDLE

REMAINS UNCHANGED.

There seems to be no disposition on the part of either the Hoffman and Rambo factions in the Joint Senatorial squabble to give way, and if the contest is kept up the Democratic nominee will be elected. Cool-headed Republicans all over the district are anxious to see a compromise, as they realize the success of the party at the polls is of greater importance than the "victory" which one or the other of the factions will have secured through the defeat of both.

Several new names have been advanced as compromise candidates, but none seem to be acceptable to all. We do not know whether Hon. H. W. Brown of this county is still in the running, but some effort should be made to ensure harmony and the election of the Republican nominee.—Leader, San Mateo.

AN INCONGRUOUS COMBINATION.

With a platform that is silent on the financial question and a Presidential candidate who declares for a gold standard and votes for the free silver heresy; with a platform that denounces a Protective Tariff as robbery and a Vice-Presidential candidate who declares that it is essential to national prosperity, the Democracy presents to the voters an incongruous combination, to say the least.—Lowell Mail.

1894
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS,
\$1,747,961.280.

1903
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS,
\$2,935,204.845.

The gain in savings deposits in 1903 over 1894 is

\$1,187,243.565.

That enormous total represents the gain of the wealth of wage earners. If they gained that much more, they must have saved that much more. The increase in wages must have exceeded the increase in living expenses. In no other way could the increase in savings bank deposits have occurred.—American Economist.

R. H. JURY

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the nomination for

Assemblyman

From San Mateo County

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

TARIFF TINKERING AND IDLENESS.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York World (temporarily in charge of the Democratic party and its affairs) notes musingly that the committee seeking headquarters for the National Democratic Campaign Committee is unable to find a vacant building in the business district of the metropolis, and will therefore be compelled to lease a dwelling house. It would seem almost cruel to remind this Free-Trade organ that in 1890 no such difficulty was met in securing campaign headquarters in the business district of the big city, as four years of Grover and Tariff tinkering had made idle and vacant a third of the workshops and stores in New York City and elsewhere, and a part of the remainder had been doing duty as soup-houses for about two years.—Troy Labor Advocate.

THE BETTER WAY.

Says Parker: "Elect me President. I won't hurt you. I can't, because my hands will be tied by a Republican Senate. Don't be afraid. Elect me!" There is a better way than this to tie his hands. Elect him to stay at home.—American Economist.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

Show some people real diamonds and they will insist they are glass.

If your rest seems a long ways off, think of the fellows who are never to have any.

It is noted that all of Japan's victorious generals are upwards of fifty years old. Fifty isn't old after you pass it.

If a woman has faith in her husband, it keeps the wrinkles off her face longer, and also off his.

Faith, Hope and Charity should crowd up closer and make room for Gratitude.

It is common experience that a widower becomes reconciled to the will of the Lord awfully soon.

The dog fennel is the poor kin of the daisy family, and the real rich kin is the Marguerite.

A girl never gets chilly as long as she looks better without a wrap than with one.

A woman is foolish if she believes everything her husband tells her, but she is more foolish if she doesn't believe, and let's him see it.

"I can stand a district school teacher pretty well, but a real professor is too many for me."—Drake Watson.

It is said of an Atchison woman that she is so modest she fainted when attempting to bathe her boy baby.

Every one likes the man who, having his choice of three or four seats in the parlor, takes one beside his wife.

A Missourian was talking of a man he hated. "That man is so low that he would have to get a step ladder to get into hell," he said.—Atchison Globe.

THE TRUSTS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

(From the New York Press.)

The New York World again reaches the solemn conviction, for campaign purposes, that the continuation in power of the Republican party will "further enlarge the rule of corrupt corporations in politics and their controlling influence in Government."

It gives us pleasure, therefore, to publish again as incontestible proof of the sincerity and honesty of the New York World, the following editorial printed by the New York World immediately after the Supreme Court decision dissolving the Northern Securities merger:

FACTS.

1. The Anti-Trust law was framed by a Republican, was passed by a Republican House and a Republican Senate, was signed by a Republican President.

2. The law remained a dead letter on the statute books during the entire second term of Grover Cleveland, a Democratic President. Through those four years of Democratic administration all appeals and all efforts of the World to have the law enforced were met with sneers, jeers and open contempt from a Democratic Attorney-General, Richard Olney, who pretended that the law was unconstitutional, and who would do nothing toward prosecuting violators of it.

3. The first effort to enforce the law was made by Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican President. The first Attorney-General to vigorously prosecute offenders and to test the law was a Republican Attorney-General, Philander C. Knox.

4. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, given as a finality from which there is no appeal, upholding the law as perfectly constitutional and absolutely impregnable in every respect, as the World for twelve years constantly insisted, was due to five judges, every one of whom is a Republican.

5. The dissenting minority of the Court included every Democratic Judge of that tribunal, to-wit: Chief Justice Fuller of Illinois, Mr. Justice White of Louisiana and Mr. Justice Peckham of New York. All these distinguished Democrats not only voted against the constitutionality of the law, but denounced it as a danger to the Republic.

6. Under these circumstances it does not seem probable that the Democrats can make great capital in seeking to monopolize the anti-trust issue and charging the Republican party

with the crime of being owned body and soul by the trusts. It is just as well to record some plain truths, however unpleasant or surprising. (If.)

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate. The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

ASTRONOMY AND MUSIC.

In the new letters of Carlyle there is one which gives an amusing description of the attendance of the gruff and glum great Scotchman at the opera when Jenny Lind sang. His wife was enraptured, like everybody else; but he himself experienced only a contemptuous amazement at the fuss people were making about it all. Besides, he was sure he had heard other voices which were sweeter than the "Swedish Nightingale's," although no fuss at all was made about them.

He could not, with his nervous and dyspeptic temperament, be expected to enjoy the opera as another famous man once did a concert, by way of a pleasing musical accompaniment to his own thoughts. This was Sir Charles Lyell, whose sprightly companion on that occasion, the late Miss Frances Cobbe, reported the experience to a friend.

"Sir Charles sat beside me yesterday at a great musical party, and I asked him, 'Did he like music?' He said, 'Yes' for it allowed him to go on with his own thoughts. And so he evidently did while they were singing Mendelssohn and Handel. At every interval he turned to me: 'Agassiz has made a discovery; I can't sleep for thinking of it. He finds traces of the glaciers in tropical America.' 'Here intervened a sacred song. 'Well, as I was saying, you know two hundred and thirty thousand years ago the eccentricity of the earth's orbit was at one of its maximum periods; and we were eleven million miles farther from the sun in winter, and the cold of those winters must have been intense; because heat varies, not according to direct ratio, but the squares of the distances.' 'Well, said I, 'but then the summers were as much hotter?' (Sacred song.) 'No, the summers weren't. They could not have conquered the cold.' 'Then you think that the astronomical two hundred and thirty thousand years corresponded with the glacial period? Is that time enough for all the strata since?' (Handel.) 'I don't know. Perhaps we must go back to the still greater period of the eccentricity of the orbit three million years ago. Then we were fourteen millions of miles out of the circular path.' (Mendelssohn.) 'Good-by, dear Sir Charles. I must be off.'—Youth's Companion.

Why Ned Rescued the Boy.

"That was a brave act!" ejaculated a Boston man, as he stood on the wharf in a little southern town and saw an old negro plunge unhesitatingly into the deepest water to save a very small boy who had stumbled and fallen from some piling. "A brave act and he is a hero, no matter how black the skin he wears!"

The Bostonian was foremost in the group that gathered about Uncle Ned when he climbed back on the deck with the rescued lad.

"Your son is it, old man?" he queried. "Or perhaps only your grandson?"

There was very fervent admiration in the down easter's tones as he put the question.

"No, suh; no, suh," gurgled Uncle Ned. "Dat f'ly rascal ain't no kinnery er mine."

"Then it was all the braver," exclaimed the interrogator, positively baring his head out of respect for the old man's high-born courage.

"Huh," spluttered the hero, "you sho' don't think Ise durn fool 'nough to let dat boy drown when he's got every speck er my fish bait in his pocket?"—Washington Post.

Friends Worth Having.

Fred—Well, old chap, it's all settled. I'm going to marry Miss Willing next month, and I want you to act as best man.

Joe—You can count on me, my dear boy. I never desert a friend when misfortune overtakes him.

Mysterious.

"Your husband," said the physician, "has a serious attack of gastric fever." "Yew don't say!" exclaimed Mrs. Oatcake. "Heow in th' name o' goodness did he ever git such a ailment ez that when they ain't enny gas in th' house?"

GIRL'S FIGHT WITH ALLIGATOR.

Triumph Comes After Thrilling Encounter with a Mighty Saurian.

A frail, slender girl, Miss Nelson, one fine night early in April, 1903, sat quietly beside her mother. From the next room where the two little children had been left playing came a strange grating sound. The older sister stepped to the door between the two apartments, only to turn pale with dismay and horror, for there, fast asleep on the hearth-rug, lay the little brother and sister, and crawling slowly across the floor toward them a great, slimy alligator, evidently attracted to the house by the hope of young kittens or puppies, wriggled and writhed. Its wicked, stony eyes, grim with baleful light, were fixed on the unconscious babies, and the wide jaws, open and ponderous, dripped with a foam of eager, unsatisfied greed. Frantically calling to the dogs outside the front door to enter and help her, the brave girl caught up the large lamp that stood just within the mother's room, and hurled it full at the horrible, gaping jaws. Then, leaping aside to escape the furious onslaught thus brought upon herself, she stooped quick as thought, and tossed upon the high bed in the corner the suddenly roused and frightened children. She turned from this task to find that the infuriated alligator, diverted from its original purpose and confused by the unexpected attack, had dashed straight through the open door and made its way to the bedside of the helpless, terrified mother. Without a second's hesitation the devoted daughter rushed to her aid.

A shovel full of hot coals from the glowing fire thrown directly against the vicious eyes of the angry creature only served to strengthen and intensify his fury. Apparently his entire will was now bent upon the destruction of the helpless woman on the bed. The awful, snapping jaws were within a few feet of her body when the desperate Alice, returned from the kitchen with a stout ax that had just recurred to her memory, sank it to the helve in the thick neck. Narrowly escaping severe injury in the death-struggle that followed, all but fainting with nervousness and conflicting emotions, the brave girl followed this blow by others no less telling and doughty. When the still quivering, but no longer murderous, creature had been reduced to absolute impotence the entire house looked as though it had been wrecked by vandals, and the weary conqueror found herself suffering from many bruises.—Woman's Home Companion.

A NOTABLE BRITISHER

Is Earl Grey, the Newly Appointed Governor General of Canada.

Earl Grey, who is announced to succeed the Earl of Minto as Governor General of Canada when the latter's term expires, is one of the most notable men in the present British peerage, and has made himself known to the world in several conspicuous ways—as a financier, a philanthropist, and an industrial promoter. He was associated with the late Cecil Rhodes in the development of South Africa, and is executor of the will under which the Rhodes scholarships are assigned. At various times he has been concerned in the river tunnels of New York, having interests in the Hudson River tunnel in its earlier stage and with a tunnel that was planned from the City Hall, Manhattan, to the Flatbush avenue station, Brooklyn, a project that apparently has fallen through. Earl Grey is also widely known among temperance workers at home and abroad as the projector of the scheme known as the Public-house Trust Company, by which it is proposed to mitigate the evils of saloons by turning them, so far as possible, into decent resorts, and making the sale of strong drink a secondary feature and without profit. The Earl is in the prime of life, and may be trusted to give our neighbor on the north a vigorous and progressive administration. He is a brother-in-law of the Earl of Minto, the present incumbent, who has made an excellent governor, and will retire with the good will of the Canadians.

The Humorist of the Country.



Boy (to fat person)—Please sit still, Father'll be past 'ere in a minute with a new 'orse. 'E wants to see if it'll shy at 'orse. The Sketch.

Salemanship.

Crittick—Maulstick's paintings sell very well, don't they?
D'Auber (jealously)—No, I wouldn't say that, I would say he sells his paintings very well.—Philadelphia Press.

A good conscience is to the soul what health is to the body.

The Growls of a Grizzled Bachelor.

Faint heart in time may save a breach of promise suit.

It is unsafe to make love out of an ink bottle—or any other way.

He thinks he is marrying his ideal, but she sometimes turns out to be his ordeal.

Some women's love is about as full of warmth and truth as the epitaph on a lawyer's tombstone.

The only appreciable difference between a woman and a girl is that the woman is a little more so.—Woman's Home Companion.

The memory of John Adam Dagry, who is credited with having founded the shoe industry at Lynn, Mass., has been honored by the unveiling of a tablet at his grave.

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IMPORTANT TO POLICY HOLDERS

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Instruct the insured:
To save all he can.

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To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.

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That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.

That any loss caused by his negligence to protect and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and

That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.

Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.

The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.

I represent strong companies only.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

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Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,** South San Francisco, Cal.

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E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

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OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, **SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.**

TOWN NEWS

Fine weather.
Hint of rain Wednesday.
Eugene See was in town Sunday.
Good season to paint your house.
The Pacheco building is enclosed.
Frank Miner has a force of men at work on Linden avenue.

Come to the "Camp Fire Dance" tonight at Armour Pavilion.

Mrs. E. Vestey of San Francisco was a visitor here Wednesday.

Four civil cases were entered in the justice's docket Tuesday morning.

Lorenzo Simi and Nina Mussano have bought Fred Anderson's saloon business.

Mrs. R. Gollnik spent the fore part of the week visiting friends and relatives here.

W. F. Bailey is still sojourning in Santa Cruz in the endeavor to regain his health.

Mrs. T. Berlinger will leave tomorrow for Los Angeles, where she will spend some four weeks with relatives.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals made three arrests in this township and county the past week.

On Sunday a number of our citizens completed the work of back-firing and burning grass to protect the company's trees.

Mr. P. Arriere is confined to his bed with scarlet fever. He is under the skillful care of Dr. Plymire and is doing well.

Harry Loomis has installed an additional chair in his barber shop and hereafter will have an assistant Saturdays and Sunday mornings.

Wabnita Council will give a "Camp Fire Dance" at Armour Pavilion this evening. The entertainments given by the ladies of the order are always first-class.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Jupiter Steel Company will be held at the office of the company in San Francisco on September 24th.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

The candy pull and entertainment for children at Guild Hall Wednesday evening drew a large crowd of the little folks, with a goodly number of their elders, and the evening was greatly enjoyed by both old and young.

On Sunday night a San Mateo bound electric car collided with an estray horse near Ocean View. The animal was so badly injured that it was put out of misery by a friendly bullet. The car was delayed about twenty-five minutes. — Leader, San Mateo.

Andy Hynding entered upon the duties of purchasing agent for the Western Meat Company the latter part of last week. This promotion Mr. Hynding has richly deserved and earned by years of faithful and efficient service as bookkeeper to the Western Meat Company.

Mrs. H. J. Vandenberg and daughter returned on Saturday after an absence of several months spent visiting relatives and friends in her native city of Brussels, Belgium. Mrs. Vandenberg was welcomed home by her entire family, Jack and Charley, with their families, coming from Oakland and Alameda for the reunion.

There need be no alarm regarding the single case of scarlet fever in town at the French Laundry. The place is under and will be kept under a strict quarantine. The place will be thoroughly fumigated when fever has run its course. Laundry work will remain in laundry under lock until the place has a clean bill of health.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

There was an incipient fire at Mrs. Harrington's restaurant in the Merriam Block on Monday afternoon. The fire occurred in a closet underneath one of the front windows, where a lot of waste paper had been stored. The papers must have been ignited from the inside, as there is a small door opening into the closet from the inside, while the outside was boarded up tight. It looks as if some one had opened the door and thrown a lighted match into the paper. The door is always kept closed promptly and extinguished the fire before it had made much headway. It may have been the act of some drunken person, as an incendiary would hardly have chosen the hour or the place and method to destroy the building. The fire occurred at 7:30 p. m.

MARRIED.

September 14, 1904, at the Catholic church in Ocean View, Rev. Father Lane officiating, Mr. John Brandrup to Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, both of this place. The newly wedded couple will remain here for a few weeks, after which time they will make their home at Woodside. The happy bride and groom were congratulated by a large circle of friends and were serenaded on Wednesday evening.

REWARD.

A reward of \$5 will be paid for information leading to the detection of the person or persons who have been committing nuisances at Guild Hall. The information will be treated as confidential and not divulged to the injury of the informer.

W. J. MARTIN.

NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stockyards office and paying charges.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

IMPROVEMENTS IN

NEW COURT HOUSE

Various Changes Made By Supervisors—Destitute Family Given Relief.

The Supervisors met on Monday in special session to consider several matters of public business which required attention.

Proposition No. 1—In reference to a jail in the third story was rejected.

Proposition No. 2—To substitute copper dome for galvanized iron was accepted, at a price of \$4000.

Proposition No. 3—To substitute granite steps and tile platform instead of cement, for \$1150, was accepted.

Proposition No. 4—To substitute Alpine plaster for ordinary plaster was laid over.

Proposition No. 5—To substitute bronze plating for metal finish, for \$1000, was laid over.

Proposition No. 6—To substitute metal finish on second story, was rejected on motion of McEvoy seconded by Eikerenkotter. The cost, extra, was \$8000.

Proposition No. 7—For additional height of two feet of marble wainscoting in first floor, to cost \$1916, was accepted.

The contractor was instructed to revise estimate for four feet instead of three feet of scrogolin wainscoting in second story.

R. Martinez, an indigent person of San Mateo, applied for aid and was allowed \$15 for himself and family, whom Supervisor Coleman represented were in destitute circumstances.

The Clerk was instructed to re-advertise for bids for a concrete bridge over Dry Creek, Woodside. The bids opened at the last meeting were considered excessive by Supervisor McEvoy. Bids will be opened for same October 3d.

D. E. Brown informed the board, through a communication, that he was prepared to enter into a contract to construct the two bridges in the Second township.

Certified records of an election held at Menlo Park were read by the Clerk showing that said election was held August 13th and that 27 votes were polled, 25 of which were in favor of said bond issue and 2 against. All the papers showed the election to have been legally held. The amount raised was \$1500. The matter was referred to the Auditor.

The records of a special bond election held at Belmont on August 13th to vote bonds in the sum of \$1500 were also presented to the board. There were 54 votes polled, 35 of which were in favor of the bond and 19 against. The matter was referred to the Auditor for his guidance in making up the tax levy.

A communication was read from Sequoia High School showing that the sum of \$7000 would be needed to maintain the school for the next fiscal year. Referred to the Auditor.

A number of certificates showing erroneous and double assessments were received from the Tax Collector and read by the Clerk. On motion the assessments were corrected.

Plans and specifications for a bridge over a creek near the Hovious place, in the Fourth Township, were accepted and the Clerk instructed to advertise for bids. The estimated cost is \$4500. —Leader, San Mateo.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The September water rate must be paid on or before the last day of September. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of October and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits. July 1 to Feb. 1.
Rail. October 15 to Nov. 15.
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.
Deer. August 1 to October 1.
Trout. April 1 to November 1.
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.
The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.
The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover. October 15 to February 15.
Mountain Quail and Grouse. Sept. 1 to Feb. 15.
Doves. July 1 to Oct. 1.
Tree Squirrel. Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.
Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited.
Trout. April 1 to Nov. 1.
Steelhead (in tide water) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 10.
Striped Bass. Three-pound limit.
Salmon. July 1 to Jan. 1.
Lobster or Crawfish. Aug. 15 to April 1.
Shrimp. Sept. 1 to May 1.
Crabs, 6 inches and back. Oct. 31 to Sept. 1.
Turgeon and Female Crab. Prohibited.
Abalone. Less than 15 inches round.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

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GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary,
Redwood City, Cal.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—All classes of cattle offered freely, general market steady, with best grades firm.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Desirable sheep and lambs plentiful, meeting slow sales at easier prices.

HOGS—Offered freely, in good demand, market easier.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are: 1 lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 grassed Steers, 7½¢; 2nd quality, 6½¢; Thin Steers, 5½¢; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 6¢; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 5½¢; third quality, 4¢.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 125 to 225 lbs., 4½¢; over 250 to 300 lbs., 4¼¢; rough undesirable hogs, 3½¢; hogs weighing under 125 lbs., 4¼¢.

SHEEP—No. 1 Wethers, 3¼¢ @ 3½¢; No. 1 Ewes, 2¼¢ @ 3¢; Suckling Lambs, 4¢ @ 4½¢; per lb., live weight.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs., alive, gross weight, 4¢ @ 4½¢; over 250 lbs., 3¼¢ @ 4¢.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—Market firm—First quality steers, 6¼¢ @ 6½¢; second quality, 5½¢ @ 6¢; third quality 4½¢ @ 5¢; thin steers, 3½¢ @ 4¢; first quality cows and heifers, 5¢ @ 5½¢; second quality, 4½¢ @ 5¢; third quality, 4¢ @ 4½¢.

VEAL—Large, 6¢ @ 6½¢; medium, 7¢ @ 7½¢; small, good, 8¢ @ 9¢.

MUTTON—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 6¢ @ 6½¢; light, 7¢ @ 7½¢; Heavy Ewes, 5¢ @ 5½¢; Light Ewes, 5½¢ @ 6¢; Spring Lambs No. 1, 5¢ @ 5½¢; fair Lambs, 7¢ @ 7½¢.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 7½¢ @ 8¢.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 13¢ @ 14¢; picnic hams, 11¢; Boiled Hams, skin on, 20¢; skin off, 22¢.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 17¢; light S. C. bacon, 15½¢; med. bacon, clear, 11½¢; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 11½¢; clear, light bacon, 14¢; clear ex. light bacon, 15¢.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, \$11.00; do, hf-bbl, \$5.75; Family Beef, bbl, \$10.00; hf-bbl, \$5.25; Extra Mess, bbl, \$10.00; do, hf-bbl, \$5.25.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 10½¢; do, light, 10½¢; do, Bellies, 12¢; Clear, bbls., \$19.00; hf-bbls., \$9.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls., \$5.00; 25-lb. kegs, \$2.10; kits, \$1.25.

LARD—Prices are: 1 lb: 5s. 10s. 15s. 20s. 25s. 30s. 35s. 40s. 45s. 50s. 55s. 60s. 65s. 70s. 75s. 80s. 85s. 90s. 95s. 100s. 105s. 110s. 115s. 120s. 125s. 130s. 135s. 140s. 145s. 150s. 155s. 160s. 165s. 170s. 175s. 180s. 185s. 190s. 195s. 200s. 205s. 210s. 215s. 220s. 225s. 230s. 235s. 240s. 245s. 250s. 255s. 260s. 265s. 270s. 275s. 280s. 285s. 290s. 295s. 300s. 305s. 310s. 315s. 320s. 325s. 330s. 335s. 340s. 345s. 350s. 355s. 360s. 365s. 370s. 375s. 380s. 385s. 390s. 395s. 400s. 405s. 410s. 415s. 420s. 425s. 430s. 435s. 440s. 445s. 450s. 455s. 460s. 465s. 470s. 475s. 480s. 485s. 490s. 495s. 500s. 505s. 510s. 515s. 520s. 525s. 530s. 535s. 540s. 545s. 550s. 555s. 560s. 565s. 570s. 575s. 580s. 585s. 590s. 595s. 600s. 605s. 610s. 615s. 620s. 625s. 630s. 635s. 640s. 645s. 650s. 655s. 660s. 665s. 670s. 675s. 680s. 685s. 690s. 695s. 700s. 705s. 710s. 715s. 720s. 725s. 730s. 735s. 740s. 745s. 750s. 755s. 760s. 765s. 770s. 775s. 780s. 785s. 790s. 795s. 800s. 805s. 810s. 815s. 820s. 825s. 830s. 835s. 840s. 845s. 850s. 855s. 860s. 865s. 870s. 875s. 880s. 885s. 890s. 895s. 900s. 905s. 910s. 915s. 920s. 925s. 930s. 935s. 940s. 945s. 950s. 955s. 960s. 965s. 970s. 975s. 980s. 985s. 990s. 995s. 1000s. 1005s. 1010s. 1015s. 1020s. 1025s. 1030s. 1035s. 1040s. 1045s. 1050s. 1055s. 1060s. 1065s. 1070s. 1075s. 1080s. 1085s. 1090s. 1095s. 1100s. 1105s. 1110s. 1115s. 1120s. 1125s. 1130s. 1135s. 1140s. 1145s. 1150s. 1155s. 1160s. 1165s. 1170s. 1175s. 1180s. 1185s. 1190s. 1195s. 1200s. 1205s. 1210s. 1215s. 1220s. 1225s. 1230s. 1235s. 1240s. 1245s. 1250s. 1255s. 1260s. 1265s. 1270s. 1275s. 1280s. 1285s. 1290s. 1295s. 1300s. 1305s. 1310s. 1315s. 1320s. 1325s. 1330s. 1335s. 1340s. 1345s. 1350s. 1355s. 1360s. 1365s. 1370s. 1375s. 1380s. 1385s. 1390s. 1395s. 1400s. 1405s. 1410s. 1415s. 1420s. 1425s. 1430s. 1435s. 1440s. 1445s. 1450s. 1455s. 1460s. 1465s. 1470s. 1475s. 1480s. 1485s. 1490s. 1495s. 1500s. 1505s. 1510s. 1515s. 1520s. 1525s. 1530s. 1535s. 1540s. 1545s. 1550s. 1555s. 1560s. 1565s. 1570s. 1575s. 1580s. 1585s. 1590s. 1595s. 1600s. 1605s. 1610s. 1615s. 1620s. 1625s. 1630s. 1635s. 1640s. 1645s. 1650s. 1655s. 1660s. 1665s. 1670s. 1675s. 1680s. 1685s. 1690s. 1695s. 1700s. 1705s. 1710s. 1715s. 1720s. 1725s. 1730s. 1735s. 1740s. 1745s. 1750s. 1755s. 1760s. 1765s. 1770s. 1775s. 1780s. 1785s. 1790s. 1795s. 1800s. 1805s. 1810s. 1815s. 1820s. 1825s. 1830s. 1835s. 1840s. 1845s. 1850s. 1855s. 1860s. 1865s. 1870s. 1875s. 1880s. 1885s. 1890s. 1895s. 1900s. 1905s. 1910s. 1915s. 1920s. 1925s. 1930s. 1935s. 1940s. 1945s. 1950s. 1955s. 1960s. 1965s. 1970s. 1975s. 1980s. 1985s. 1990s. 1995s. 2000s. 2005s. 2010s. 2015s. 2020s. 2025s. 2030s. 2035s. 2040s. 2045s. 2050s. 2055s. 2060s. 2065s. 2070s. 2075s. 2080s. 2085s. 2090s. 2095s. 2100s. 2105s. 2110s. 2115s. 2120s. 2125s. 2130s. 2135s. 2140s. 2145s. 2150s. 2155s. 2160s. 2165s. 2170s. 2175s. 2180s. 2185s. 2190s. 2195s. 2200s. 2205s. 2210s. 2215s. 2220s. 2225s. 2230s. 2235s. 2240s. 2245s. 2250s. 2255s. 2260s. 2265s. 2270s. 2275s. 2280s. 2285s. 2290s. 2295s. 2300s. 2305s. 2310s. 2315s. 2320s. 2325s. 2330s. 2335s. 2340s. 2345s. 2350s. 2355s. 2360s. 2365s. 2370s. 2375s. 2380s. 2385s. 2390s. 2395s. 2400s. 2405s. 2410s. 2415s. 2420s. 2425s. 2430s. 2435s. 2440s. 2445s. 2450s. 2455s. 2460s. 2465s. 2470s. 2475s. 2480s. 2485s. 2490s. 2495s. 2500s. 2505s. 2510s. 2515s. 2520s. 2525s. 2530s. 2535s. 2540s. 2545s. 2550s. 2555s. 2560s. 2565s. 2570s. 2575s. 2580s. 2585s. 2590s. 2595s. 2600s. 2605s. 2610s. 2615s. 2620s. 2625s. 2630s. 2635s. 2640s. 2645s. 2650s. 2655s. 2660s. 2665s. 2670s. 2675s. 2680s. 2685s. 2690s. 2695s. 2700s. 2705s. 2710s. 2715s. 2720s. 2725s. 2730s. 2735s. 2740s. 2745s. 2750s. 2755s. 2760s. 2765s. 2770s. 2775s. 2780s. 2785s. 2790s. 2795s. 2800s. 2805s. 2810s. 2815s. 2820s. 2825s. 2830s. 2835s. 2840s. 2845s. 2850s. 2855s. 2860s. 2865s. 2870s. 2875s. 2880s. 2885s. 2890s. 2895s. 2900s. 2905s. 2910s. 2915s. 2920s. 2925s. 2930s. 2935s. 2940s. 2945s. 2950s. 2955s. 2960s. 2965s. 2970s. 2975s. 2980s. 2985s. 2990s. 2995s. 3000s. 3005s. 3010s. 3015s. 3020s. 3025s. 3030s. 3035s. 3040s. 3045s. 3050s. 30

ROSE LORE.

Now since it knows
My heart so well,
Would that this rose
Might speak and tell!

You could not scorn
Its winsome grace,
The blush of morn
Upon its face.

Unto your own
You needs must press
The sweet mouth prone
To tenderness;

Then, lip to lip,
With rapture stirred,
You might let slip
The secret word,

With fragrant kiss
Interpreting
The dream of bliss
The rose would bring.

Then to your breast
Take it to be
Your own heart's best
Love-augury—
A welcome guest—
To gladden me.
—Century.

LLOYD'S LUCK.

WHEN Lloyd's father told him that he had sold the farm, and that they were going to spend the summer camping out, Lloyd was very much delighted. His father and two other men had formed a partnership and were going to spend the summer in mining. They bought their provisions and mining outfit, and loading them in two wagons, they started. Lloyd's father and mother, with Lloyd and the provisions, were in one wagon; in the other were the two partners, with the picks, shovels, gold pans and the lumber for sluice boxes and rockers.

When, after several days' traveling, they arrived at the place where they intended to mine, the men cut down some trees, and in the course of a week built a log cabin. They had planned to work a "placer claim." It had been mined long ago, when gold was first discovered in California, but not very thoroughly. Lloyd liked to watch the men shovel the dirt into the sluice boxes and see the swift muddy water wash the rocks and coarse gravel out at the other end. They found the "dirt" was not very rich, and some days when they made a "clean-up" they would find a very small quantity of gold dust in their riffles, less than half an ounce for a whole day's run.

Lloyd soon grew tired of watching the men work; he wished to do some mining all by himself; so his father, one evening after his own work, made him a little rocker out of the thin light boards of a dry goods box, and every day Lloyd would play he was a miner. Finally he carried his rocker up the stream nearly a quarter of a mile above where his father was working.

One of the men had called to him, "Hello, rocker, where are you going with that boy?" Lloyd looked back and said, "We're going up the creek to find a claim of our own."

"Well, go ahead, and good luck to you!" they called after him. Lloyd did not find much "color" along the creek, so he carried his rocker up a dry gulch that led into that stream.

Next day Lloyd dug till his hands were blistered and his back ached. He had been digging a hole where the ground was wet and soggy, so that he could get water to rock with. When he went back next morning he found that the hole was nearly full of muddy water that had seeped in from the spring. There was enough water to run the rocker for some time.

In one place at the lowest part of the gulch, near where his rocker was set, a rock cropped out a few inches. He did not know it at the time, but he had gone to the best place possible. A few inches below the surface he struck bedrock. It was quite irregular. He took his shovel and scraped the rock, piling the gravel beside his rocker. He threw a shovelful of dirt into the hopper, dipped up some water and started to rock. When the dirt and gravel had washed through the hopper, he lifted it off to throw away the coarser gravel and rocks that would not pass through the holes in the sheet iron bottom of the hopper. As he did so he noticed a pretty rock he had thrown out. It was white, with yellow streaks in it. He found several more pieces, and put them in his pocket to ask his father what they were. He did not know that he had found some very rich gold quartz, but when he lifted up the hopper and saw a line of yellow along both of the riffles on the upper apron, he was enough of a miner to know that he had found rich pay dirt. The gold dust was coarse, some of it being as large as grains of rice. He went to the camp and got a gold pan so that he could clean up the rocker.

That night, when the men came to supper, Lloyd's mother said to her husband:

"Well, how did you do to-day? Did you have a good clean-up?" Lloyd's father sighed and said: "No, little woman; I am sorry to say that our pay dirt is running out. I am afraid we made a mistake in not sticking to the farm."

"Well, Lloyd, how did your clean-up turn out?" his father asked? Lloyd brought out the gold pan and the pretty rocks, and handed them to his father. When the men caught sight of the coarse gold dust and nuggets in

THE JAPANESE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.



FIELD MARSHAL OYAMA.

Field Marshal Oyama, who has proceeded to the Liao-Tung Peninsula to take personal command of the Japanese field forces, is the right man in the right place; for he it was who captured Port Arthur from the Chinese. He knows his ground, and is probably the most accomplished soldier Japan possesses. He is 62 years of age, and has considerable war experience, for as long ago as the Satsuma Rebellion he was in the field. In 1894 he acted as Minister of War. On the present occasion he is accompanied to Manchuria by Generals Nozu, Kodama and Fukushima. General Kodama is Marshal Oyama's chief of the staff, and has a great reputation as a tactician.

the pan, and the pieces of rich gold quartz, you should have heard them shout.

"Where did you find that?" they excitedly asked. "Come and show us." And without waiting for supper they started for the place. Lloyd could hardly keep up with them, they walked so fast.

When they got to his rocker Lloyd showed them where he had shoveled up his dirt. Taking his pick, his father struck the rock that cropped up in the bottom of the gulch. He picked up a fragment that was broken off and looked at it. It was quartz heavily veined with gold. He handed it to his partners, and caught Lloyd up, tossed him in the air, and said:

"Our fortune is made! You've found the ledge from which all the placer gold on the creek has come."

The men broke off several pieces of quartz and then covered up the outcropping ledge.

It was pretty late before anyone went to sleep in camp that night. Next day one of the men drove over to the nearest town with a wagon, to buy picks and shovels, fuse and blasting powder. They called the mine "Lloyd's Luck," though his papa said it ought to be called "Lloyd's Pluck," because he had worked so hard. Several mining experts for big companies had assays made, and it proved a very valuable claim. Indeed, so valuable was it that in the course of a month Lloyd's father, who had all along felt that the life of a mining camp was too rough for his wife, sold out his share to his two partners, and with Lloyd and his mother, returned to their farm, which they were now able to keep up as it never had been before, and to send Lloyd to college as soon as he became old enough to enter.—St. Nicholas.

ONE OF SANTIAGO'S HEROES.

Death of Admiral Taylor, Who Commanded the Battleship Indiana.

The death recently at Cooper Cliff, near Sudbury, Ont., of Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation of the United States Navy and commander of the battleship Indiana in the naval fight of Santiago, has removed a capable and most efficient officer. Admiral Taylor had reached Sudbury on a visit to his son, who is the head of the copper smelting works at Copper Cliff, when he was stricken with peritonitis. He was removed to the hospital at Copper Cliff, where, notwithstanding the attendance of a specialist from Montreal, he died.

Henry Clay Taylor was born in Washington, D. C., in 1845. His father, a well-known publisher, was an intimate friend of Henry Clay, and the son was named in honor of the Kentucky statesman. His mother was a granddaughter of Col. Charles Simms, friend of Gen. Washington.

Appointed to the Naval Academy in 1860, the rise of young Taylor through the various grades of the service was rapid. He was made ensign three years later, and assigned to the steam sloop Shenandoah, which took part in the bombardment of Fort Fisher. He was appointed a master in 1865, and in 1868 a lieutenant commander. Ten years of his life were devoted to pursuits which have more to do with the bureau work of the department than with active service.

His most conspicuous service was done in the Spanish-American war.

Capt. Taylor was assigned in 1897 to the battleship Indiana. He escorted the forces of Maj. Gen. Shafter to Santiago, directing fifteen naval vessels and a convoy of thirty-five transports with such skill that the last vessel came in sight within an hour after the appearance of the Indiana. On the night before the naval battle of Santiago the Indiana was assigned to the duty of keeping watch on the harbor. The Indiana did splendid service in this battle, and was in turn engaged by the Spanish cruisers as they came out. She inflicted heavy damage on the Vizcaya and the Colon.

Be Willing to Be Nervous.

To argue with nervous anxiety, either in ourselves or in others, is never helpful. Arguing with nervous excitement of any kind is like rubbing a sore. It only irritates it. It does not take long to argue excited or tired nerves into inflammation, but it is a long and difficult process to allay the inflammation. It is a sad fact that many people have been argued into long nervous illnesses by would-be kind friends, whose only intention was to argue them out of illness. Even the kindest and most disinterested friends are apt to lose patience when they argue, and that, to the tired brain which they are trying to relieve, is a greater irritant than they realize. The radical cure for nervous fears is to drop resistance to painful circumstances or conditions. Resistance is unwillingness to endure, and to drop the resistance is to be strongly willing. This vigorous "willingness" is so absolutely certain in its happy effect, and it is so impossible that it should fail, that the resistant impulses seem to oppose themselves to it with extreme energy. It is as if the resistances were conscious imps, and as if their certainty of defeat—"willingness"—roused them to do their worst, and to hold on to their only possible means of power with all the more determination. But every sharp attack, if met with quiet "willingness," brings a defeat for the assailants, until, finally the resistant imps are conquered and disappear.—Leslie's Monthly Magazine.

Central American Stamps.

The stamps of Central American republics have always been favorites with young collectors. The bright colors and finely engraved specimens have made the pages of albums appear very attractive. The sets of stamps issued by some of these countries have been quite numerous, so that there has been little difficulty in securing a representative collection of the various issues. Such countries as Salvador have furnished also a large number of provisional stamps made by the use of different surcharges. The regular issues have been printed in many instances in the United States, while the provisionals have been manufactured on a printing press in the country where the stamps have been issued. It thus happens that some of these stamps are not discovered by those making notes of new issues for the stamp papers, and they, therefore, may not be found listed in the catalogues. Collectors who have opportunities to secure large numbers of Central American stamps are fortunate, as they frequently succeed in finding new and scarce varieties.—St. Nicholas.

Too Much Happiness.

"How'd you like ter be sleepin' in a cool fence co'ner, wid a big water-mil-lion fer yo' piller?" "Go 'long, man! You well knows heaven can't come down to earth!"—Atlanta Constitution.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

EVERY WOMAN DOESN'T WANT A HUSBAND.

By Helen Oldfield.

From all parts of this country comes the assertion that women are constantly becoming less and less inclined to marry. A husband is no longer accounted the one thing needful for a woman's happiness, nor is marriage regarded as the chief aim and object of her existence. Women nowadays, as compared with their grandmothers, are far better equipped to fight the battle of life single handed, and the number of those who do earn a comfortable living is continually increasing.

They who marry do well, but they who do not marry do better, taught St. Paul, the apostle. Nevertheless, "male and female created he them," and so long as men are men and women are women the human race is likely to multiply and increase faster than scientists and philosophers approve. Theorizing on marriage is at best a thankless office. Love laughs at other trades as well as at locksmiths, and sets the most carefully laid schemes, the most logically thought out rules altogether at defiance. None is too wise nor too foolish to fall his victim, and no one can tell how soon nor how severely he or she may be stricken with fever. "Marriage," says David Christie Murray, "is an egg which either adds or hatches, according to circumstances. When once the egg is added it is done for. When it is hatched it brings forth the bird Peace, whose heart-strings are a lute, and who bath the sweetest voice of all God's creatures; and this bird, making his nest in the heart, sings there continually. And his song is satisfying."

To girls, especially, nothing is less calculated to lead to the goal of a happy marriage than the constant looking out for a husband, which in itself, moreover, is apt to frighten the men away. Therefore she is wisest who does not regard marriage as the sole purpose of her life, nor yet look forward to it as a means of emancipation from the duties of the present.

IS CRIME ON THE INCREASE?

By Rev. A. Drahms, Chaplain, San Quentin Prison.

Criminal increase can be ascertained through the media of the reports. Figures are of the essence of the subject. Numerical ratio alone can furnish the standard by which its comparative fluctuation can be ascertained. All other methods are merely inferential and of little value in ascertaining the true facts.

In the United States the progress of crime, when compared by itself, has apparently been on the increase. In 1850 there was one criminal in every 3,442 of population. In 1860 the number had increased to one in every 1,647, while 1870 showed one to each 1,171 inhabitants. In 1880 we had one in every 885 and in 1890 the ratio had grown to the proportion of one in every 757. This, covering a single period of forty years dating from 1850 to 1890, shows an increase ratio of prisoners for serious offenses 12.22 times as large as between first and latter date, representing, on the whole, a steady average increase of 85.97 per cent to each decade, as against a like average increase of but 28.27 per cent in the mother population. This, however, does not augur such an alarming increase of crime when we reflect that out of an increase of 146 to every 1,000,000 inhabitants, 56.87 per cent of them represent virtually foreign criminal accretion in a decade.

Says Dr. Wines, of the Census Bureau, upon this subject: "So far as the prison statistics go they tend to prove that serious crime is neither increasing nor decreasing in comparison with the population. Such increase, therefore, as has taken place must be sought among the misdeemean-

dants—petty thieves, drunkards, and disorderly persons of all sorts not for the most part criminals. The increase per million in petty crime is ten times as great as in serious offenses, and the jails, not the penitentiaries, receive the benefit of it."

NEEDS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

By Dr. David Starr Jordan.

Compared with the centuries that are past, the twentieth century will, above all others, be more strenuous, complex and democratic. Democracy exalts the individual. It realizes that of all the treasures of the nation the talent of its individual men is the most important. It realizes that first duty is to waste none of this. A man whose nerves are not relaxed by centuries of luxury will serve us best. Give him a fair chance to try. Give us a fair chance to try him. This is the meaning of democracy—not fuss and feathers, pomp and gold lace, but accomplishment.

In politics the demand for serious service must grow. As we have to do with wise and clean men, statesmen instead of vote manipulators, we feel more and more the need for them. We shall demand not only men who can lead in action, but men who can prevent unwise action. Often the policy which seems most attractive to the majority is full of danger for the future. We need men who can face popular opinion and, if need be, face it down. The best citizen is one not afraid to cast his vote away by voting with the minority. A great, rich, busy nation cannot stop to see who grabs the pennies.

We are plundered by the rich, robbed by the poor, and trusts and unions play the tyrant over both. The men that have solved greater problems in the past will not be balked by these. Whatever is won for the cause of equity and decency is never lost again.

WOMAN'S SOVEREIGNTY IS IN HER MOTHERHOOD.

By Mrs. G. C. Howland.

To-day in good society men do not kiss a woman's hand, kneel at her feet, or humbly salute her as a sovereign lady. If one hears a woman called "a queen" he is inclined to think that the speaker is a trifle slangy. The sex's favorite claims to sovereignty are made the subject of a passing jest. Is this one elated because she thinks that her beauty fires man's fancy? "Yes, she is nice to look upon," concedes he who theoretically is groveling before her charms, "but men after their own type are just as comely, and they have, besides, the grace to say much less about it."

Supremacy must exist, then—not in her likeness to man, but in her difference from him. There must be some quality which he not only does not understand, but which he does not expect either to understand or to have. It must, moreover, be something great and good, or he would never bow down before it. Is it not in her motherhood that woman's true power lies? It is through this, her exclusive privilege, that she has won the place which she holds in the world of men. Upon it her own ideal of personal conduct has been built, and also, man's ideal of womanliness. It is, besides, the spell by which, after beauty, youth and joy have fled away, she keeps her place of dignity with the younger generation.

Is not this destiny which nature gives quite dignified enough for any woman? If one had nothing more than this to hope for would she not still have reason enough to wish to be good, and wise, and beautiful? Herein exists a sovereignty which will not pass away with man made things of mind and matter.

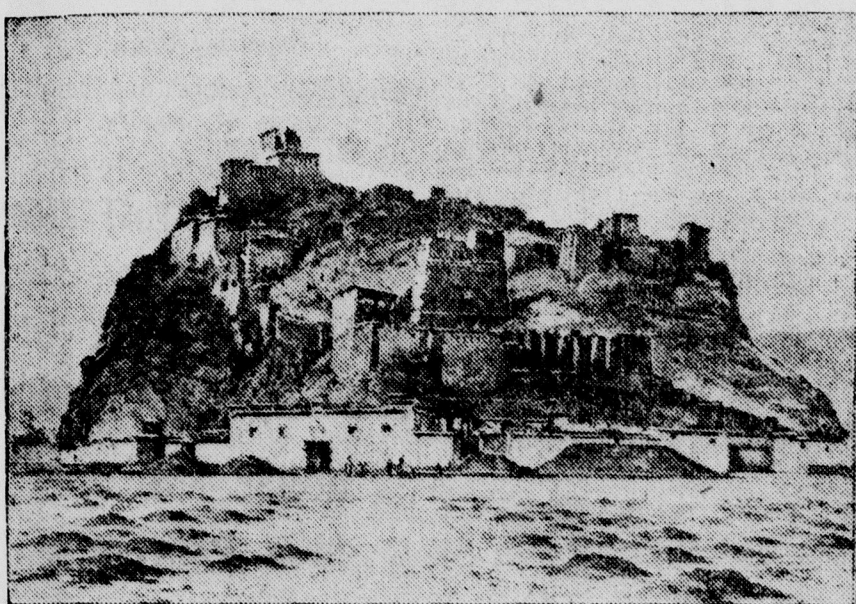
THE TIBETAN GIBRALTAR.

Gyangtse Fort, the Citadel that Long Defied the British.

Except Lassa itself, the name of the little town of Gyangtse is perhaps to-day more familiar than that of any other place in the 700,000 square miles of territory which we call Tibet; and yet of the only three Europeans who

owned King Choigyal Rabtan, whose history in two printed volumes is among the treasured archives of the Lassa government. Between the two hills lies the bazaar; south of the jong is the Chinese quarter; and the town stretches away to the east along the Lassa road, ending in a wretched and filthy slum.

The plain around the town is open,

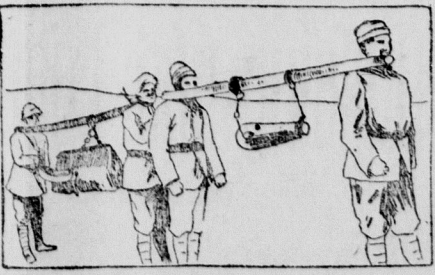


GYANGTSE FORT, THE CAPTURED TIBETAN GIBRALTAR.

visited it prior to the arrival of Colonel Younghusband's mission, not one has thought it worthy of description.

The town of Gyangtse is, roughly speaking, somewhat over a mile long and half a mile across, lying nearly east and west. North of the western end stands the monastery, on a hill some 250 feet high, while a few hundred yards to the southeast a precipitous, craggy peak rises from among the houses of the town to a height of

and is very fertile, being skillfully irrigated from the Nyang Chu River, which flows about a mile from the town. Wheat and barley, radishes, peas and turnips are largely grown, and the town has some reputation for the manufacture of woolen cloth. The chief importance of Gyangtse, however, is its position at the junction of the road from Bhutan with the Janglam, the great high-road leading from China to Ladak, and connecting Lassa with Shigatse, the capital of the province of Tsang. This road, which Sarat Chandra Das describes as similar to an ordinary Indian unmetalled road, is the main highway of Tibet, and in the event of the present expedition's pushing on to Lassa, it will form the line of advance, as the Bhutan road has done since the mission left Phari. Its situation at this meeting of the ways has made Gyangtse the depot for Tibetan trade with Bhutan, and it is possible that in the near future it may become the mart for a vastly greater trade with India. The commerce of Tibet now finds its outlet almost entirely through China, and the lamas of Lassa, who draw a large revenue from Chinese royalties on tea and customs duties, are naturally strongly opposed to any opening up of trade with the South. Active opposition to Colonel



CARRYING GUNS IN TIBET.

600 feet. This is crowned by the now famous jong, or fort, of Gyangtse—a formidable stronghold of the usual Tibetan type, the steep cliffs being defended by the ramparts of dry mud and stones so gallantly stormed by the Gurkhas and the Royal Fusiliers. The monastery and the jong were built in the fourteenth century by the re-

Younghusband's mission has so far come entirely from the Lassa government and the Chinese.

OYSTER CRACKER IS A FISH.

A Regular Sea Wolf, Ready to Take a Dozen Raw at Any Time.

One of the greatest freaks of the fish family, an oyster cracker or catti, also known as a wolf fish, is now in the possession of the Morgan Oyster Company. It is one of the most curious specimens of fish ever taken. Only two others of its kind, so far as known, have been caught in Puget sound. This one was caught in the oyster beds between Chico and Silverdale, Port Washington bay, by F. Hoover. He had out about 100 set lines last Wednesday, and a good-sized fish hung upon one of the hooks. Along came the oyster cracker, and, pirate-like, swallowed fish, hook and all. It was a strong line, likewise a strong hook, and the pirate was unable to extricate himself. Hoover brought the strange inhabitant of the deep to this city.

This particular oyster cracker has a head like a sheep's. It is full as large. The jaws are massive and studded with teeth with the strength and durability of steel. With them it crushes oyster shells and crabs with the ease that a hog devours an acorn. The wolf fish is six feet and one inch long and weighs twenty-five pounds. When cleaned for preservation oyster shells, whole fish, crabs and other small sea inhabitants were found in the oyster cracker's stomach.

This wolf fish has six sets of molars, one for each upper and lower jaw and one in the center above and below. Its front teeth are long and pointed. The back teeth, or crushers, are thick and shorter.—New York Sunday Telegraph.

The Difference.

"Far as I can learn," said the Pruntytown philosopher, with his usual rasplishness, "the only difference—excepting, of course, in the size of their bills—between the fashionable city physician, with several mysterious initials after his name, and the plain, every-day village doctor, who is commonly called 'Doc,' and swaps horses on the side, is that the former diagnoses your malady and the latter simply tells you what's the matter—that is, you s'pose they do."—Woman's Home Companion.

A ten-pound baby can make more noise than a 250 pound-man can suppress.

Paradoxical though it may seem, a spoiled child is always fresh.

INHERITED SCROFULA

When a child I had a very severe attack of Diphtheria, which came near proving fatal. Upon recovery the glands of the neck were very much enlarged, and after the free use of iodine, the right one was reduced to its normal size, but the left one continued to grow—very slowly at first, until it was about the size of a goose egg, which began to press on the windpipe, causing difficult breathing, and became very painful. An incision was made and a large quantity of pus discharged. The gland was removed, or as much as could with safety be taken out. For ten years I wore a little piece of cloth about an inch long in my neck to keep the place open. During this time I had to have it cut open by the doctor every time I took cold or the opening clogged. In the Spring or early Summer of 1884 I was persuaded by my wife to use S. S. S., which I did, strictly in accordance with directions. I took twenty-six large bottles, and was entirely cured, for I have not suffered since that time.

B. S. RAGLAND.
Royal Bag Mfg. Co., Charleston, S. C.

Only a constitutional remedy can reach an hereditary disease like Scrofula. When the blood is restored to a normal condition and the scrofulous deposits are carried off there is a gradual return to health. S. S. S. is well known as a blood purifier and tonic. It is the only guaranteed, strictly vegetable remedy sold. If you have any signs of Scrofula, write us and our physicians will advise you free.

SSS
The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Sheep generally improve land if too many are not kept in an acre.

Lambs sell more per pound and cost less to produce than mutton.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. ENDLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The world admires a trier—if he succeeds.

To Break in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures corns, itching, swollen feet, Cures Corns, Ingrowing Nails and Bunions. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, Etc. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

Curious Nesting Places.

Some curious haunts of birds for nesting places have been noted this year. At Ryhall, between Essendine and Stamford, a nest of young robins has been reared in an old salmon tin which had been thrown away, and, at a neighboring railway station, some birds made their home in a bell which is fixed against a wall, and which is in constant use. Swallows have taken possession of a hovel attached to one of the railway gatehouses at Billingborough, and have reoccupied the nest which they built two years ago in the loop of a piece of chain suspended from the roof. The whole arrangement forms a kind of miniature swing. For five or six years robins have regularly built their nest in an old watering can hanging in an arbor at Stamford. This year six young birds have been hatched in the can. Four young blackbirds have also been reared in a disused watering can in which the old birds built their nests at Grantham.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Wm. Wood
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST BEAR SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. *Wm. Wood*
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

THE KEELEY CURE
IS THE ONLY GENUINE Cure for Liquor, Tobacco and Drug Addictions.
There are thousands of men who have been saved by this cure. It is a cure that is sold in time. Sold by druggists.
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
279 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

A RETRIBUTIVE FATE,

The Remarkable Feature Attending the Assassination of Von Plehve. Never in this generation has the report of an assassination of one in high authority been received in this country with such indifference as was the news of the death of M. Von Plehve at the hands of a bomb-thrower. The act was diabolical in nature and lacked none of the cruel features which attended the end of the present Czar's grandfather more than twenty years ago.



VON PLEHVE, "THE TERRIBLE."

The value of human life is nowhere placed higher than in America and condemnation of murder is nowhere more severe and prompt than here. Yet in this instance the press and even some of our public men were unanimous in declaring that a retributive fate had overtaken a tyrant. The act was not applauded, but seemed to be regarded as a meeting out of justice which even the victim himself had looked for. Von Plehve was a man of ability and strength of character, whose efforts should have been directed in humane channels. He bore the reputation of being the oppressor of Finland and the Jews, and a traitor to his own people.

His murder was a crime, a violation of divine and human law. Yet it is significant, and does his memory no honor, that it evoked little sympathy for him or condemnation for his slayer.—*Utica Globe.*

MRS. NELSON A. MILES.



Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, wife of the distinguished soldier, died at West Point recently, where she was on a visit to her son, Sherman, who is a student at the military academy. Mrs. Miles was a daughter of Judge Charles Sherman and a niece of the late Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and of Gen. W. T. Sherman.

In Washington society Mrs. Miles, while her husband remained unimpaired, took a leading part. She was most popular and her parties were select affairs. She is survived by Gen. Miles, her son who is at West Point, and one daughter, Mrs. Reber, wife of Maj. Reber, who was on Gen. Miles' staff when the latter was commanding general of the army.

Married or Unmarried.

At the restaurant: The curious one—I suppose you have lots of married couples come in here and couples that are not married?

Waiter—Oh, yes.

"And how do you tell one class from the other?"

"The man who brings in his wife says: 'I'm going to have steak, Mary; what do you want?' When the woman is not his wife the man asks: 'What are you going to have?'"—Boston Transcript.

Mail Service to Panama.

The postoffice department has announced the establishment of United States postoffices in the Panama canal zone, where the following offices have been established: Cristobol, Gorgona, Culebra, Galun, Bas Obispo, La Boca, Bohio, emperador and Ancon. Mail should be addressed in the following style: Bas Obispo, Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama.

"It's an Ill Wind—"

"You look happy, little boy."

"Yes, sir. Ma just baked a cake an' it's all burnt on top."

"But why should that make you happy?"

"Cause when her cakes is burnt we can eat all we want."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A certain good doctor didn't have much of a diploma. "The Lord gave him a diploma," an admirer said.

An Embarrassing Introduction.

A man cannot have a wide experience on the lecture platform without suffering more or less annoyance and embarrassment because of that bugbear of the platform man—the introduction to the audience.

The man chosen to "introduce the speaker of the evening" often has as little ability to perform this duty as he would have to give the address. He sometimes flounders around in the midst of his platitudes apparently unable to come to a finish, although eager to do so. His fear that he will "make a mess of it" sometimes brings about this result.

This was the case of a man who had to "introduce a speaker" to a Western audience. Painfully self-conscious, nervous, embarrassed and wholly unaccustomed to the platform, he stammered:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to—to—to—to—to be here this evening under—under—these auspicious circumstances under which I am now present, and I count it an honor to—to—to be chosen to introduce a household word—or—or—I mean the name of speaker behind me is a household word in our midst, and I—I—congratulate him on our presence—or—I voice the sentiment of the distinguished audience, including myself, when I—I—hang it all, Mister, go ahead!"

Animal Curiosity.

A cow will approach a new object fascinated, but with timorous suspicion, and a horse is even more timid, gazing at a distance for awhile, ready to flee in a moment. The monkey will snatch at everything that is new and deliberately examine it till, finding that he cannot eat or mock mankind with it, he will drop it and let it pass from his shallow memory. There is a pathos in the slenderness of animal curiosity, it is so easily satisfied. The thought, if thought it be, usually ends with the first flush of surprise and the impression of safety.

Man and Wife.

Buxton, N. Dak., Sept. 12 (Special).—Mr. B. L. Skriveth of this place has been added to the steadily growing following that Dodd's Kidney Pills have in this part of the country.

Mr. Skriveth gives two reasons for his faith in the Great American Kidney Cure. The first is that they cured his wife and the second is that they cured himself.

"I must say," says Mr. Skriveth, "that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best remedy for Kidney Trouble I ever knew. My wife had Kidney Disease for years and she tried all kinds of medicine from doctors but it did not help her any. An advertisement led her to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first box helped her so much that she took eight boxes more and now she is cured."

"I also took three boxes myself and they made me feel better and stronger in every way."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have never yet failed to cure any kidney disease from Backache to Rheumatism, Diabetes or Bright's Disease.

Sheep, to fatten well and readily, should be fed twice a day—morning and night.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Henney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & THURX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKER, LINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Catarrh Pills are the best.

The ewes should be two years old before bred.

Perfection in all things is desirable. Old Kirk Whisky comes nearer perfection than any other brand. A. P. Hotelling & Co., 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Mixing a little oil meal with ground grain will usually lessen materially the liability to constipation in sheep.

Avoid colds by drinking Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

Do not sell the best ewe lamb if you expect to continue keeping sheep.

If you satisfy every want of a child, it will want in its old age.

Civilization is an evolution. The good things, like "Old Gilt Edge Whisky," mark the highest point in its progression. Remember that, dear. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., 29-31 Battery St., S. F.

There is no stock usually kept on the farm so easily and cheaply as sheep.

Ayer's
Sometimes the hair is not properly nourished. It suffers for food, starves. Then it falls out, turns prematurely gray. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a

Hair Vigor
hair food. It feeds, nourishes. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears.

"My hair was coming out terribly. I was almost afraid to comb it. But Ayer's Hair Vigor promptly stopped the falling, and also restored the natural color."
MRS. E. G. K. WARD, Landing, N. J.

25c a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Poor Hair



A prominent Southern lady, Mrs. Blanchard, of Nashville, Tenn., tells how she was cured of backache, dizziness, painful and irregular periods by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Gratitude compels me to acknowledge the great merit of your Vegetable Compound. I have suffered for four years with irregular and painful menstruation, also dizziness, pains in the back and lower limbs, and fitful sleep. I dreaded the time to come which would only mean suffering to me."

"Better health is all I wanted, and cure if possible. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me health and happiness in a few short months. I feel like another person now. My aches and pains have left me. Life seems new and sweet to me, and everything seems pleasant and easy."

"Six bottles brought me health, and was worth more than months under the doctor's care, which really did not benefit me at all. I am satisfied there is no medicine so good for sick women as your Vegetable Compound, and I advocate it to my lady friends in need of medical help."—MRS. B. A. BLANCHARD, 429 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

To a certain extent the health of the sheep affects the quality as well as the quantity of the wool produced.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 62c. trial bottle and treatise. Dr. J. M. Kline, Ltd. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Everybody should have a trade or an education at the age of 21.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Envious people are those who seldom make other people envious.

STOP DRINKING

I Cure In 3 Days to Stay Cured

DR. J. J. McKANNA
14 Geary Street,
San Francisco.
Telephone Main 1037.
ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR WOMEN PATIENTS.

A Reasonable Suggestion.
Mrs. Spratt (vigorously shaking her sleeping spouse)—John! John! There's a burglar in the house!
Mr. Spratt (protestingly)—See here, Manda! If, instead of shaking the life out of me, you'd go and shake that burglar, you'd be doing some good.

Where Women Are Ruled.
"Are there clubs for women in this town?" asked the suffragist from the East.
"Certainly not," replied the gallant Westerner. "We can handle women without clubs."—Chicago Post.

Borrowed Trouble.
Muggins—I understand your baby has been quite sick. Is the worst over?
Newpoo—I'm afraid not. His health is all right, but we haven't named him yet.

Mike Explains.
Tattered Tim—What does "between the devil an' th' deep sea" mean?
Moldy Mike—It's the same as bein' between a workshop and a bathroom.

Scrofula

Makes its presence known by many signs,—glandular tumors, bunches in the neck, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, catarrh and wasting diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla Effects permanent cures.

Forgetting the Landlord.
"I wonder who originated the expression, 'reckoned without his host?'"
"Very likely it was some deluded summer hotel guest who tried to figure out for himself what his bill was going to be."—Philadelphia Press.

Senator Fairbanks never tasted liquor in his life.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co.
9 & 11 Drumm St. S. F.

COUPON
Please send me the information described in your advertisement in

Name _____

Town _____

State _____

No. of cows being milked _____

De Laval Dairy Supply Co.
9-11 Drumm St., San Francisco
107 1st St., Portland, Ore.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 & \$3 SHOES

\$5.00 AND \$4.00 CUSTOM BENCH WORK IN ALL THE HIGH GRADE LEATHERS.

\$2.50 POLICE, THREE SOLES. \$2.50 AND \$2.00 WORKINGMEN'S, BEST IN THE WORLD. \$2.50, \$2.00 AND \$1.75 BOYS, FOR DRESS AND SCHOOL WEAR.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50 and \$3.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. The reason they are the greatest sellers is, they are made of the best leathers, hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and have more value than any other shoes.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere. *East Color Eyelets used exclusively.*

"AS GOOD AS \$7.00 SHOES."
"Heretofore I have been wearing \$7.00 shoes. I purchased a pair of W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes, which I have worn every day for four months. They are so satisfactory I do not intend to return to the more expensive shoes."

W. M. GRAY KNOWLES, Asst. City Solicitor, Phila.

Brooklyn Leads the Men's Shoe Fashions of the World.
W. L. Douglas uses Corona Collis in his \$3.50 shoes. Corona Collis is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made. W. L. Douglas, Brooklyn, Mass.

High Grade Gasolene Engines

If you want a gasolene engine for pumping or any kind of power, write us for full information about the MODEL GASOLENE STATIONARY ENGINES STRONG, SIMPLE AND RELIABLE.

Sole manufacturers of the IMPERIAL PUMPS for Irrigating, Mining or Dredge Work. Large capacity with minimum power. Simple and effective.

STIMSON ROTARY STEAM AND GASOLENE MOTORS. New and novel. We build power launches and auto boats on the latest Eastern models.

BUFFALO GASOLENE MARINE ENGINES NOT EXCELLED FOR POWER, SPEED OR ENDURANCE.

109-111 New Montgomery Street
San Francisco, Cal.

The Rogers Engineering Co.

SYRUP OF FIGS

**To sweeten,
To refresh,
To cleanse the
system,
Effectually
and Gently ;**

**Dispels colds and
headaches when
bilious or con-
stipated;
For men, women
and children;**

There is only one Genuine Syrup of Figs; to get its beneficial effects

Acts best on the kidneys and liver, stomach and bowels;

Always buy the genuine—Manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class druggists. The full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is always printed on the front of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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